


From: Marjorie Kennedy  12/4/96 6:14PM

To: Quin Denvir

Subject: Ted-Articles from Zerzan

----- Message Contents -----

I showed to Ted the attached articles we received from Zerzan. Ted thought you and Judy should review these for content; he thinks the language contained in the articles is similar to the language used in the manifesto.

Jeff - please file in Zerzan

Thank

Mayer

RARE II: An End at Last To Wilderness Controversy?

By DON SCHWENNESEN
Missoulian Staff Writer

They're calling it RARE II.

And if you follow the continuing wilderness controversy in western Montana you'll be hearing a lot more about RARE II in the next year.

RARE II will be an attempt by the Forest Service to take a second look at all the remaining large tracts of roadless land in the nation. The study is to decide which areas should be considered for preservation and which should be opened up for road construction, logging and other types of management.

A second look at roadless areas?

That's right. About five years ago, the Forest Service went through a similar review project that was dubbed RARE — the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.

RARE identified a total of 1,450 separate roadless areas representing some 55 million acres, or nearly 30 per cent of the 186 million acres administered by the Forest Service.

Land Set Aside

Forest Service Chief John McGuire immediately set aside nearly a fifth of those areas for eventual wilderness study. Those "selected" areas were and still are called "new study areas" in the jargon of foresters.

The "non-selected" areas, representing just more than 80 per cent of the remaining roadless lands, were to be given another look during routine Forest Service land-use planning.

But it was generally expected most of them would be of less than wilderness quality.

The long-range Forest Service management program for the next four decades, details of which were finished last year under terms of the Resource Planning Act of 1974, gave some indication of the ultimate wilderness targets in the minds of top officials in the previous Ford administration.

That document envisioned that probably 90 per cent of the "new study areas" — but only 10 per cent of the "non-se-

lected" areas — would eventually find their way into the nation's wilderness system.

But all that may be re-worked in coming months by the Carter administration.

Since 1972, the original RARE has faced a growing chorus of criticism from environmentalists because of omissions, boundary disagreements and disputes over the judgment process by which the quality of roadless areas was evaluated.

In numerous instances, the criticisms have turned into administrative appeals, lawsuits or congressional wilderness study bills that aim to force the Forest Service to reconsider some of its RARE I decisions.

Many environmentalists think pro-development attitudes of the previous administrations have colored decisions by some federal land managers, who are viewed as insensitive to the fact that roadless resources are dwindling.

This year M. Rupert Cutler, President Carter's new assistant agriculture secretary, directed the Forest Service to take a fresh look at all remaining roadless areas where land-use planning decisions have not yet been made.

Decision Surprised Many

And earlier this year the administration astonished even many wilderness advocates in western Montana by proposing instant wilderness designation for three proposed study areas that were rejected or forgotten during the original RARE: McGregor-Thompson, Welcome Creek and Mt. Henry.

RARE II will be a second attempt by the Forest Service to decide which areas should be set aside instantly as wilderness, which should be studied and which should be released from further consideration so development can proceed.

Ray Hunter is the new RARE II coordinator for the Forest Service Northern Region, and he said last week that the region will be "trying to pick up every piece of roadless area we missed in the past."

He said RARE II amounts to "taking RARE I and perfecting it."

But opponents of a larger wilderness system, whose ranks include timber and mining interests, off-road vehicle recreationists and others, are openly critical of RARE II.

They view it as a process that could stall access and development for months in many roadless areas.

McGuire countered such objections during a recent visit to Missoula by saying that RARE II, as now envisioned, would culminate in a proposal to Congress that would amount to a final solution to the wilderness controversy.

Presumably Congress would take the RARE II study recommendations and forge them into a law that would cut off all further debate, the way the Alaska pipeline congressional decision ended debate over that issue.

Without congressional action to resolve the wilderness debate, the appeals, lawsuits and piecemeal congressional proposals could drag on indefinitely.

End to Debate

For pro-development interests, RARE II would at least offer the promise of an end to the wilderness debate in exchange for a few more months of waiting.

"The timetable" for RARE II "isn't that firm yet," Hunter said last week. "It's all been dropped on us so fast we're not sure what the impacts are going to be."

But it was plain that the Forest Service was rapidly gearing up for action.

Foresters from throughout the region already have been assigned to coordinate the RARE II process, and they met with Hunter in Missoula for a briefing Wednesday. The regional forester and his staff got a rundown late in the week, and forest supervisors were scheduled to attend a Missoula briefing next week.

In addition, Cutler himself is scheduled to be in Missoula later this month.

"We're looking at roughly 14 months" for the RARE II study, Hunter said, adding that a draft statement should be ready by next June if all goes well. A final statement should be out by next fall.

Public meetings on RARE II have already been scheduled throughout the region, with a Missoula meeting set for Aug. 2, a Kalispell meeting scheduled Aug. 3 and a Hamilton meeting scheduled Aug. 11.

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They've been particularly successful in winning expanded rights for criminal defendants. A Burger court ruling cut back the instances in which a person was entitled to a jury trial. Ignoring the ruling, South Dakota and Maine later said their citizens have a right to a jury even for petty offenses.

On Jan. 17, the Supreme Court of Alaska refused to follow a 1972 Burger court ruling that cut back a person's right to a lawyer before he was indicted. In 1974, Michigan had made the same decision.

In 1973, by a 6-to-3 vote, the U.S. Supreme Court said that police searches that previously had violated the Fourth Amendment because they were "unreasonable" were hence to be automatically "reasonable" if made pursuant to a "custodial arrest." The case involved a man subjected to a full police search after he had been brought in for operating a car with a revoked license.

The supreme courts of Hawaii and California have refused to follow that rule.

state's formula; it was argued, deprived poor people of "equal protection of the laws" because they couldn't raise as much for their schools as persons in rich school districts.

Shortly after, the Supreme Court of New Jersey, using its own constitution, decided for a more equitable system. California and Connecticut have followed suit.

About 20 states also adopted a more equitable system by enacting state laws based on the arguments the U.S. justices rejected.

A bizarre aspect of this "end-run" movement is that part of the encouragement is coming from within the court itself. Liberal Justice William J. Brennan Jr., the senior justice, has been reminding lawyers and state judges that "although in the past it might have been safe for counsel to raise only federal constitutional issues in state courts, plainly it would be most unwise these days not also to raise the state constitutional issues."

get someone to listen; just to help them find their own way to fulfill their individual needs.

We have a teen-age daughter, and I know if she were in trouble, if someone came to me and said, "Lady your daughter has a problem," I'd be so grateful for their interest the problem

the aid of safety bar and hand grip, perhaps the next time he would secure the animal deep in the bed of the truck with rope and support. This is no joy-ride for your pet — just the master gone to the dogs. Mrs. M.D. Clark, 1811 Clemens Road, Missoula.

the missoulian

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PAGE EDITOR

purity pitch hurts wilderness

Once upon a time the forestry issue centered on specific abuses — clearcutting and overcutting to the exclusion of balanced, multiple-use management, for example.

As a result, such places as the Bitterroot National Forest and the devastated drainages of the North Fork of the Flathead on the Flathead National Forest became infamous examples of over-cut policies on the national forests. In microcosm, these forests reflected the ills that beset our entire national forest system.

Timber had become the dominant factor in forestry management and for other resources it was catch-as-catch-can. Forestry wasn't forestry at all, but simply the merchandising of wood. Funding programs favored road construction and logging to the exclusion of such things as soil protection, wildlife management, wilderness, and other multiple-use factors. Management programs reflected the commodity-oriented bias of the funding process. And it's still pretty much that way in many cases.

The debate continues. In Montana, Idaho, Alaska, and on to the redwood forests of California. Only now the forestry issue has shifted from specific management practices to that of land-use allocation.

The big question facing public policy decision-makers today is not prescription choice — should we clearcut or selective cut, or not cut at all? The issue now is determining whether or not specific land masses shall be allocated for one use or another. And the focal point of this debate is the wild-lands issue.

Fundamentally, the question is: "How much of the as-yet unroaded lands on the national forests shall be retained as wild-land resources?"

The issue deals with hard choices. In some cases lands that hold high wilderness values also have value to society for commodity resources — timber, minerals, etc. — found within them. And it isn't always easy to determine which of these

values will carry the day.

Historically, the issue has generally been decided in favor of commodity values. The standard policy was to build roads and log first, and then ask questions about wilderness and wildlife later.

Thousands upon thousands of roadless acres on the national forest that held wilderness values have been roaded and opened to the chainsaw and

the Edgewise Word

by Dale Burk

the miner's pick. Until recent years, this was often accomplished without general public knowledge or review.

The times have changed that, though during recent years wild-land resources got short shrift from the Nixon-Ford administration. Policies involving both practices and allocation of public resources tended to favor commodity use of the land. Consequently, there was a drifting away from the basic legislative intent that some small percentage of the American wilderness resource be preserved.

Opponents of wilderness devised schemes to circumvent the law, both in terms of specific management regulations and allocation of lands to wilderness. One of those schemes involved what is called the "purity argument."

In terms of designating wilderness lands, it holds that potential wilderness must be absolutely without any sign (i.e., pure) of man, ever, even though the Wilderness Act does not set such stern standards.

In terms of use, it adopts the most stringent policies: Make wilderness use difficult, even dangerous, over-regulate those who use it. Again, the Wilderness Act does not call for such strict measures.

And yet the purity argument has been a favorite of both the big-corporation timber industry and the Forest Service. They use it to prevent more areas from being classified as wilderness. And they use it to dupe user-groups, such as outfitters, etc., into opposing wilderness classification.

For a time, too, they got away with it. The purity argument was public policy during the Nixon-Ford years even though that wasn't the intent of Congress when it passed the Wilderness Act.

And now, with the change in administrations in Washington, an enlightened undersecretary of agriculture for forestry, Rupert Cutler, is bent on matching public policy with the actual intent of the Wilderness Act.

Cutler knows the Wilderness Act inside and out. And he has dropped the phony purity argument.

Some of those in Congress who "fathered" the Wilderness Act applauded Cutler's change of federal policy. "In the opinion of many the Carter administration is returning the executive branch to a proper interpretation of the intent of Congress," Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., said. Metcalf added that he "subscribes to this opinion."

He should know whereof he speaks. Metcalf was a member of the House of Representatives when the original Wilderness Act was introduced. In fact, he was a sponsor of the companion House bill to Sen. Hubert Humphrey's initial Wilderness Act. Metcalf later served on the Senate committee which revised and secured passage of the act in 1964.

Now those who fight the battle for wilderness preservation won't have to also overcome a false criterion set up and promoted by what Metcalf labeled those who "bend its (the Wilderness Act) interpretation to thwart its intent."

The phony purity concept has been a handy anti-wilderness argument. It shouldn't be any longer.

The Missoulian July 4, 1977

Baucus Urges Consideration Of Wilderness Economic Impact

By JoANN SPEELMAN
Missoulian Correspondent
KALISPELL — Congressman Max Baucus told Kalispell residents Wednesday the economic impact of reducing commercial timber land in northwestern Montana must be considered in the evaluation of proposals for new wilderness.

He said the consideration is necessary because timber is the area's leading industry.

He repeated earlier statements that he opposes a wilderness study classification for the McGregor-Thompson area on the Lolo National Forest and for Welcome Creek near Missoula.

The U.S. Forest Service plan for use of the McGregor-Thompson area is "very good," Baucus said, and he added the checkerboard ownership of the area would make wilderness classification difficult.

Baucus said he does support proposals for giving wilderness study classifications to some other areas in Montana, however.

Congress is now putting more money into the Forest Service budget for timber management, Baucus said, and is attempting to increase timber harvests and help local economies while still allowing some areas to be used in a wilderness capacity.

Turning to another issue, Baucus said the federal government is starting to look seriously at the question of Indian

rights and jurisdiction but has made no long-range decisions yet.

"The Indian question is the biggest and most complex issue facing Congress," he said, and he suggested the extremes on both sides need to "cool it and sit and talk."

Baucus was in the Flathead Valley on part of a statewide tour he is conducting during the congressional recess.

Columbia Falls School Levies Approved

COLUMBIA FALLS — Columbia Falls School Dist. 6 voters decisively approved elementary and high school special levies in a Wednesday election.

The vote was 885 to 306 in favor of a high school special levy of 10.86 mills to raise \$184,685.

On the grade school request for \$348,783, or 20.5 mills, the vote was 878 in favor, 401 opposed.

On April 5 and May 17, Dist. 6 voters turned down school requests for special levies. The levies approved Wednesday were the lowest proposed by the district.

Trego Man Killed In Logging Accident

LIBBY — A young Trego man was killed in a logging accident at Swamp Creek near Trego about 1:23 p.m. Wednesday, according to Lincoln County Sheriff Mike McMeekin.

He said Robert Richard McCully, 19, was removing the limbs from trees on a logging truck when one of the trees rolled off and hit him. McMeekin

said McCully died of massive chest injuries.

At the time of the accident, McCully was free on \$25,000 bond pending trial on charges involving the multiple rape of an 18-year-old handicapped Eureka woman March 5. McCully had pleaded innocent to the charges of sexual intercourse without consent and aggravated kidnapping.

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WETA Members Oppose Wilderness Study Bill

By JoAnn SPEELMAN
Missoulian Flathead Bureau

KALISPELL — Members of the Western Environmental Trades Association (WETA), a coalition representing labor, industry, business and agriculture, voiced opposition Thursday to the wilderness study bill presently before Congress.

During a meeting in Kalispell, members cited potential loss of jobs as the reason for opposing Montana Sen. Lee Metcalf's Wilderness Study Bill (S 393).

Metcalf's bill would designate nine areas — mostly in western Montana — as study regions for possible wilderness designation. The nine areas total 973,000 acres. They include mountainous regions known as the West Pioneer in Beaverhead County; Taylor-Hilgard, Gallatin and Madison counties; Bluejoint, Ravalli County; Sapphire, Ravalli and Granite counties; Ten Lakes, west of Glacier National Park; Middle Fork, Judith Basin County; Big Snowies, Fergus and Golden Valley counties; Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn, Gallatin and Park counties, and Mt. Henry, Lincoln County.

In other business, efforts by Montana Sen. John Melcher to speed up a decision on which route to use to transport oil from the Alaska pipeline were approved by the group.

Melcher is attempting to speed up possible construction

of a pipeline to carry the oil from the West Coast to refineries in the Midwest. His efforts are aimed at reducing bureaucratic delays that could stall pipeline construction for years.

Also winning the group's support was a bill being considered by Congress which would provide financial relief to agriculture and other interests suffering economic losses because of the drought in the Western states.

During the monthly meeting, Ken Byrns from the Old West Regional Commission discussed his efforts to attract capital to the area to help the economic situation and provide more jobs.

He said more and more foreign money is being invested in the United States, partly because of concern about foreign governments and partly because the unit cost of production has risen faster in foreign countries than in the United States.

Gordon McOmber, Montana agriculture commissioner, said he plans to reorganize the department to make it more efficient and to provide better service for agriculture.

If the problems of low wheat prices and wheat production continue, they will have a drastic effect on the state's economy, he said.

The WETA members agreed to meet in cities throughout the state in an attempt to attract more members.

Complaints Filed Against Kalispell Adult Book Stores

By JoAnn SPEELMAN
Missoulian Flathead Bureau

KALISPELL — Complaints have been filed against the owners and/or operators of two adult book stores in Kalispell, alleging the signs used to advertise the businesses could be offensive to the public.

Robert Wolf, 41, Whitefish, is named in one complaint as the operator of The Red Door on Second Street West in Kalispell.

Flathead County Atty. Patrick Springer said complaints also have been filed against the owners and/or operators of The Sex Shop, situated on West Idaho Street in Kalispell.

No names are listed on the complaint for The Sex Shop because the identity of the operators

is not yet known. However, county records indicate that the building that houses the shop is owned by Daniel Cossette and Thomas Shaw, both of Oregon.

Wolf was arraigned in justice court in Kalispell Thursday on a misdemeanor charge of maintaining a public nuisance. He requested statutory time before entering a plea on the charge and was released on his own recognizance.

Several businessmen near the two shops are organizing efforts to oppose the adult book stores.

The Sex Shop has not opened for business; however, the business's sign has been put up. The Red Door is open for business.

Horse Show Entries To Close Sunday

HAMILTON — Entries will close at midnight Sunday for the sixth annual Hoofbeats 4-H Club Horse Show and Gymkhana.

The show will be Wednesday and Thursday at the Ravalli County Fairgrounds in Hamilton. The public is invited and no admission will be charged.

Starting at 8 a.m. Wednesday, there will be 4-H events and open events in equitation, pleasure, halter and trail classes. Gymkhana events will start at 10 a.m. Thursday with barrel racing, pole bending, keyhole, goat tying and other events.

The Ravalli County 4-H queen will be crowned Thursday at 1 p.m. High-point awards will be given for the horse show and gymkhana. Judges will be Kathy Mink, Conrad, and Bill Albert, Hamilton.

Information about the show is available from Heidi Wacaser at 363-4725.



FBI Completes Investigation Of Alleged Police Brutality

By JO RAEBOLT

HAMILTON — FBI agents have completed their investigation into a case of alleged police brutality at Hamilton and will submit their findings to the U.S. Justice Department in Washington, D.C.

FBI special agent Jay Bailey told The Missoulian Friday in a telephone interview from Butte that the Justice Department will evaluate the information the FBI supplies and then determine if the case should go before a federal grand jury. The grand jury would decide whether anyone should be indicted.

Bruce Mosbrucker, 25, Hamilton, has charged Hamilton's Assistant Police Chief Robert Weber, officers Jack Boland, Lynn Bryant and Allen Auch with brutality. Mosbrucker claims he was beaten by the four officers the morning of June 25.

Both Mosbrucker and Hamilton City Police Chief Jim Cooley requested that the FBI conduct an investigation.

Cooley also requested that Ravalli County Sheriff Dale Dye investigate the incident. Dye said he has interviewed persons involved in the incident and has offered the details of the inter-

views to the FBI.

Neither Dye nor Vogelaug could predict how long it will take for the Justice Department to make a decision. Dye said he is "waiting for their conclusion" before he proceeds.

Dye said he and the FBI both offered a lie-detector test to Mosbrucker and that Mosbrucker apparently consented to the FBI test.

Glacier Park Campground Closed Because of Bears

WEST GLACIER — Continued grizzly sightings in the Granite Park area of Glacier National Park have resulted in closure of the campground.

Park officials said Friday that two large grizzlies were seen in the area Friday morning, so the area was closed to campers but remains open for daytime hikers.

Granite Park Chalet also remains open for overnight guests.

Earlier in the week, a grizzly

Gaming Regulation — Waives License Fee

HAMILTON — A new amendment to Ravalli County gaming regulations states that in bridge, cribbage, hearts, pinocle, pitch, rummy, whist or solo when there is no fee required to play and no prize of money or thing of value, the \$10 annual license fee is waived.

The county's gaming regulations have been amended by the county commissioners and are in effect in all parts of the county outside incorporated cities. The governing body of each city must adopt the regulations if they are to be in force within that city.

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Dame Margot Fonteyn was born at Reigate, Surrey, May 18, 1919. She made her ballet debut with the Vic-Wells Ballet in 1934.

Lifesaving

Annmarie Chesebro acts the part of an unconscious swimmer as Amy Lynch assists her. The girls, both from Corvallis, are practicing lifesaving techniques at the Hamilton swimming pool. (Christine Johnson Photo)

Hike into Great Bear Area Scheduled

WEST GLACIER — The fifth in a series of hikes into the proposed Great Bear Wilderness Area will take place Sunday with a 10-mile round-trip hike into the North Fork area of Birch Creek.

Elaine Sedlack of West Glacier will lead the hike sponsored by Citizens for the Great Bear Wilderness.

Residents in the Dupuyer area should meet at Swift Reservoir, 18 miles from Montana Highway 89, at 9:30 a.m.

Flathead Valley hikers should meet at the Glacier National Park headquarters in West Glacier at 7:30 a.m.

Sponsors said the one-day hike is good for families and

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The Missoulian, July 10, 1977

Group Denounces Planned FS Roadless Study

Citizens for Wilderness Plans Own Inventory

By DON SCHWENNESEN
Missoulian Staff Writer

The coordinator of the Northwest Citizens for Wilderness charged Saturday that the Forest Service is planning to omit large areas of potential wilderness from its impending inventory of roadless areas in the northern Rockies.

Mike Comola of Nason said the Forest Service plans for RARE II — the repeat version of the 1972 Roadless Area Review and Evaluation — are "un-

acceptable" and violate the intent of the Carter administration.

Comola said the Forest Service "has departed 180 degrees from what was intended" by Asst. Agriculture Secretary M. Rupert Cutler, who directed the agency four months ago to prepare a new inventory of roadless areas.

"It was a sham in 1972," he said of RARE process, adding that his organization is "not going to recognize" the Forest Service inventory but will pre-

pare its own inventory data for presentation at public hearings later this summer.

Comola made the statements Saturday after about 20 area representatives of the 300-member organization met at Nason for an informal discussion of the RARE II process.

He specifically targeted a provision in the Forest Service national RARE guidelines that allows local foresters to omit any roadless area from the inventory if a local land-use management plan already has been written for the area.

Ray Hunter, head of the RARE II program in the Forest Service Northern Region, defended the forthcoming inventory and said he believes it fully

complies with national guidelines that presumably have Cutler's approval.

But he acknowledged that under the guidelines there will be no review of roadless areas that already have been planned. "If we went back and opened all that up again, none of our previous efforts would be of any value at all," he said.

Federal foresters reason that wilderness values within roadless areas get proper consideration during the land-use planning process, but Comola said "that argument does not hold water. The areas — in reality were not studied for wilderness potential."

He said anti-wilderness bias has prevented the Forest Ser-

vices until very recently from conducting objective reviews of roadless areas in the normal land-use planning process.

"You can review just about any multiple-use plan," he said, citing the Hornet, Lower Wolf, and Roderick Mountain areas on the Kootenai National Forest as three areas where wilderness management alternatives were never properly considered.

In one 116-page study affecting an area comprising 29,000 roadless acres, only one page was devoted to wilderness values, he said.

Another spokesman for the group, who asked not to be identified, cited the Seventeen Mile and Upper Fisher planning

units as further examples.

Upper Fisher included more than 30,000 roadless acres, some of it contiguous to the Cabinet Wilderness. But only a 600-acre addition to the Cabinet wilderness was even considered, he said, and that was rejected by the Forest Service in the final plan.

"With trained foresters who are also responsible for getting out the (timber) cut, you have conflicts," he said.

"Even Mt. Henry didn't have a wilderness alternative ... until it started getting hung up legally," he said, referring to the controversial proposed wilderness study area now before Congress.

In response to legal action,

he said, the Kootenai forest revised the final version of the plan to include a wilderness alternative. The area was recently recommended for instant wilderness designation by the Carter administration.

Hunter dismissed the allegations of the group as possibly "a judgmental thing on the part of individual publics."

Comola said he would not recommend every roadless area for wilderness study, and he said the timber industry has a right to know which areas are going to be open for timber harvesting.

But he said he did not see how the Forest Service could make a proper evaluation of roadless areas if it is planning

to omit many of the roadless areas from the initial inventory.

He said key members of his organization are planning to fight the RARE II process, if necessary, on 10 national forests in the northern Rockies. *

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Around Missoula

Solar Energy Topic of Talks

Missoula area efforts to harness solar energy will be reviewed this summer in a series of weekly talks scheduled at the Horizon House, 323 W. Alder St.

Sentinel High School science teacher Richard Dill will be the first speaker Tuesday at 7 p.m. His slide-illustrated talk will review his solar energy work near Stevensville.

Dill uses three solar collectors and a supplemental wood stove for residential heating, storing the captured heat in a 1,100-gallon water tank system that reaches 160 degrees.

He recently received a state grant to further his work, according to Scott Sproull of the Alternative Energy Resources Organization, organizer of the lecture series.

Dill will be on leave of absence from Sentinel next year to set up a firm to manufacture solar collectors locally.

Newcomers Club Picnics Planned

The Newcomers Club meets each Wednesday at 11:30 a.m. in Lions Park for a family picnic. All newcomers to the community and past members are invited and are asked to bring their own lunch.

LaLeche League Meets Tuesday

There will be a LaLeche League meeting Tuesday at 8 p.m. at 4885 Spurgin Road. The topic for discussion is "Baby's First Year: The Family."

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artists' union. The group's upcoming view.

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And because August is a slow month for

chain called Tort in the Park. It's just appeal to Americans' passion for instant service.

One can imagine the set-up: You drive in to any one of hundreds of conveniently located stores. Your legal order is taken by speaking into a plastic robot judge. And by the time you drive around to the cashier's window, your court papers or contract are ready.

"If you need something a little complicated, don't worry. We do it your way."

Advertising could also bring on the personal touch among lawyers. Instead of Grabbit, Greed

It's easy. Especially when your law partners include an ex-IRS regional director and a former tax court judge. Need we say more?

"Leighton, Samuels and Jensen. We've got the contacts."

Fear is another advertising gimmick that some lawyers might exploit. Second City's Boardman fantasizes that we might see the legal equivalent of the current Capt. Kelly smoke-detector commercial in which a fire captain is seen walking through the charred ruins of a house.

A classified that might mean a response: "Attractive, female attorney seeks clients into plants, jeans, backpacking and redneck rock."

For intellectuals, the Atlantic Monthly classifieds might be just the market. "Brainy lawyer, Radcliffe, Yale, with joie de vivre sense of humor, interested in a meaningful attorney-client relationship with anyone mad about Nabokov and integral calculus."

Kids are an untapped legal market, given all the recent but little-noticed court decisions on ju-

The Missoulian, July 11, 1987

the missoulian

Founded May 1, 1873

JOHN TALBOT PUBLISHER
EDWARD A. COYLE EDITOR
SAM RETHOLDS EDITORIAL
PAGE EDITOR

mcgregor-thompson issue raises new questions

The proposal of the McGregor-Thompson country as a wilderness study area came as a surprise even to many wilderness advocates within the state, who have been devoting their efforts toward other areas such as the nine in Sen. Lee Metcalf's Montana Wilderness Study Bill.

The Carter administration's subsequent recommendation to skip the study and make McGregor-Thompson an instant wilderness came as a shock.

Most wilderness advocates at least insist upon the study process, convinced that the unbiased scientific facts from such studies will justify wilderness designation in the key spots.

In the House, Rep. Max Baucus has scuttled the McGregor-Thompson proposal for the moment, announcing at the same time his support for the Metcalf bill.

But the proposal is still alive in the Senate version of the Endangered American Wilderness Bill (S. 1180) sponsored by Sen. Frank Church, D-Ida.

Of the three Montana areas in the bill, McGregor-Thompson is by far the most interesting at the moment. Mt. Henry will be studied anyway if the Metcalf bill passes — as it probably will with Baucus finally behind it.

Welcome Creek is still in the early stages of land-use planning, and it is premature to appeal to Congress before the Forest Service has even indicated what it would like to do in the area.

The Forest Service may on its own propose wilderness study in Welcome Creek, although it is likely that a lesser roadless backcountry designation would satisfy many.

The importance of Welcome Creek seems to be less as wilderness and more as a key wildlife sanctuary in the midst of a forested mountain range that has been dreadfully abused by past logging.

But McGregor-Thompson is at once an enigma and a decisive turning point in the entire debate over wilderness.

It is an enigma because the Carter ad-

ministration proposed it as an instant wilderness, and nobody knows what that means.

It could mean that the administration is prepared to "go to the wall" for the area, condemning and purchasing all the checkerboard private land in the north end of McGregor-Thompson.

That would be an astonishing precedent in the wilderness preservation battle.

The Forest Service now has no power to condemn land for wilderness purposes, but Chief John McGuire has stated that a bill will be introduced to give the Forest Service that power.

On the other hand, it could be that the Carter administration didn't know what it was getting into when it opened the McGregor-Thompson can of worms. Perhaps the administration will back off gracefully and forget about the area — or propose wilderness study only for the Forest Service lands in the south half.

Either way, McGregor-Thompson must

be seen now as a decisive turning point because its backers — Friends of McGregor Lake — make no bones about the fact that they know the area is good for timber production. They want it in the wilderness system, anyway, because it is a wilderness forest and there aren't many of those left.

The question they raise is philosophically fundamental.

Should the wilderness preservation system be only a place for mountain peaks, goat rocks and glacial tundra? Or should it encompass representative samples of what was only two centuries ago a vast wilderness land of plains, prairies, eastern hardwood forests, deserts and — yes — western Montana timber lands.

That question needs to be answered.

And if Americans want to preserve representative samples of many types of wilderness, then McGregor-Thompson may be a vital wilderness study area indeed.

Even those who support the way the Forest Service wrote the multiple-use plan for McGregor-Thompson concede that the plan suffered a flaw. It failed to contemplate even the possibility of wilderness.

That could be a fatal flaw opening the way for a court challenge of the McGregor-Thompson plan, even if the current congressional study proposals are killed.

And the Carter administration support for McGregor-Thompson may turn out to be a bellwether presaging a dramatic shift in the national view toward wilderness.

— Schwennessen



carter's coca-cola man

letters

justify a hike?

We have recently become residents of Missoula. One of the first articles I read in your paper was regarding a new price hike approval for Montana Power Co.

I had heard people commenting that Montana Power was already charging the consumer more than most could afford. However, not having had any dealings with the company first hand, I had no opinion on the subject. Well, I recently encountered my first experience with Montana Power.

We had to have a 25-foot line dug to tap into the main gas line to connect our mobile home. The first day a represent-

ative came out, detected where the line was, made a sketch and left. Later another man came with a backhoe and dug the hole to the main line, then another man dug a small ditch by hand.

The men had arrived about 12 noon, worked for one-and-a-half hours, then sat in their truck from 1:30 to 3:00 p.m. talking and promptly left. A little later another fellow came and put some flasher signs by the open hole.

The next day another fellow came and laid the pipe, followed by another worker who filled in the main hole. The following day another fellow filled in the small ditch and later another came to pick up the flasher signs. Two days later a man came to attach the gas meter.

The point I am trying to make is this: It took Montana Power a total of four days and

why grow grass that won't be cropped?

It would be interesting to hear Dr. Habbeck's views on these aspects.

I prefer the trees and want to go all-out for increasing and improving our forests. Our future depends upon it. — W.G. Taylor, Route 4, West Riverside, Missoula.

an appreciation

By CHRISTOPHER LEHMANN-
HAUPT

(c) N.Y. Times News Service

"I have never seen a more lucid, more lonely, better balanced mad mind than mine," Vladimir Nabokov said of himself with typical perverse elegance.

But when Nabokov visited To some

national novelistic architecture built on theories of morality or psychology. In fact, he had nothing but contempt for most theorists, whether they were Marxists or Freudians or social realists or the emigre critics who cruelly disparaged his early work. But it was an architecture that would serve.

The Missoulian
July 12, 1977

Vo-Tech Funding

Georgia Ruth Rice, superintendent of public instruction said that "status quo" limit "really meant" a nine per cent cut in needed appropriations for 1977.

"It means that each unit will be about \$250,000 short (or \$1.25 million system-wide) for fiscal 1978," Rice said.

In his letter, Rep. Palmer told the board he understood the legislature would fund the vo-tech system at a level it could maintain the status quo.

"Certainly that meant no new programs would be funded; but at the same time, it was my impression that no program would be eliminated either," he said. "It was my firm impression that by supporting the proposed budget, the vo-tech centers would not be harmed. The facts in the case are, however, just the opposite."

Palmer said the board should request later this month a budget amendment from the legislature's Finance Interim Committee.

Dussault said: "Programs are in danger and I don't want to see the system hurt. I have been told the Missoula vo-tech is running a deficit and something will have to be cut. I assume the other units are facing the same problem."

The board did not act on Dussault's offer.

e Accidents Hit an Indians Hard

and highways that now run through their reservations.

Indians are dying in auto accidents at a rate twice the national average and for pedestrian fatalities it is three times higher, according to data obtained by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) for 1973-75.

"Reservation roads are primarily low-volume, low-speed facilities which are in need of repair and improvement," says a report by the Department of Transportation (DOT). "The substandard roads, along with an apparent high incidence of drunk driving and low levels of traffic law enforcement" contribute to the higher-than-average rate.

Safety officials on some reservations maintain that alcohol may account for 80 to 95 per cent of the traffic fatalities, the department says.

There are other problems, too.

"Some reservations are not locked into state (traffic law) systems so you don't have to have a driver's license," said Willard Gillette, a BIA official in Albuquerque, N.M., in a telephone interview. "Some who may need them only speak their native tongue so they flunk the (written driver's) test. Bilingual traffic education is the answer."

For the past two years, 11 reservations have been able to participate in a highway safety program. They comprise about 30 per cent of the 543,000 reservation Indian population and a third of the 48,000 miles of roads. They range in area from the 38,000-acre Chinle reservation in Arizona.

The DOT report observes that the Indian highway safety program is very new and that only a small amount of funds has been made available by Congress from the highway trust fund. In fiscal year 1976, for example, the 11 reservations divided \$518,000 for an average of about \$47,000 each.

"Currently, nearly half of the federal funds apportioned to this program are spent on planning and administrative expenses incurred by the 11 reservations," says the report. "Although these expenditures are appropriate, a greater proportion of the funding should be directed toward program upgrading and countermeasure implementation."

The report recommends that Congress at least double the size of the program "if anything meaningful is to be achieved in the Indian Highway Safety Program."

"There is also a need for reservations to start positive efforts to counteract their major accident problems — DWI (driving while intoxicated) and the lack of adequate traffic law enforcement," the report continues.

"Safety upgrading of reservation roads should continue until data is available to permit a systematic improvement selection process."

Missoulian
JOHN TALBOT
TOM BROWN
EDWARD A. COYLE
PAT NAGY SWARTZ
Publisher
General Manager
Editor
Advertising

Chamber's Wilderness Two-Year Contract Statement Hit by Metcalf U Official

Sen. Lee Metcalf has challenged the rationale on which the Missoula Area Chamber of Commerce opposed passage of his Montana Wilderness Study Act.

In a letter to John E. Roemer, president of the Missoula chamber, Metcalf said the group erred both in interpreting the meaning of the Wilderness Act and by placing faith in the the Forest Service's roadless area review process.

In opposing passage of the bill, S. 393, the chamber said the Forest Service already has considered and rejected wilderness designation of such areas in its roadless area review process and that inclusion of some areas in the act in the national wilderness system would affect the "purity" of the wilderness system because they showed some signs of man's impact.

test of the Wilderness Act," Metcalf said. "Remember that the act defines wilderness, in part, as those areas which 'generally appear to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the impact of man's work substantially unnoticeable....'"

Metcalf said the earlier Forest Service roadless area review was suspect because it was conceived and conducted under the direction of anti-wilderness officials.

"Your argument reads very well on paper," Metcalf said. "It fails to mention, however, that the Forest Service planning process, in which you place complete trust, was masterminded by Mr. Nixon's Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Robert Long, who openly made anti-wilderness speeches."

HELENA (AP) — Salary increases for the top administrators of the six-unit Montana University System were approved by the Board of Regents Monday after the board emerged from about 3 1/2 hours behind doors closed to the public.

Also approved as standard policy, presumably as a result of discussion in the closed session, were two-year contracts for the commissioner and unit presidents. At one point, four-year contracts were considered.

The salary of Higher Education Commissioner Lawrence K. Pettit was boosted to \$43,000 a year, from \$39,250.

Presidents of the University of Montana in Missoula and Montana State University in Bozeman will each get \$42,000

In this which dent paid \$ Carl since The presid is \$50 used v State. Th \$36,00 deWe Easte Billin that J. He Fre of Mc get \$ year, North Havr

COMING SO TO MISSOULA

THE FINEST
SELECTION OF
FLOOR COVERING
IN MISSOULA AND
THE BITTERROOT
VALLEY.

"You'll Like The Way
We Do Things!"

By VERNON A. GUDRY JR.
(c) Washington Star

WASHINGTON — U.S. cruise missiles have yet to be tested against the kinds of defenses they would face when sent against targets in the Soviet Union.

The capability of the new missiles, which are still in the development stage, against defended targets is perhaps the largest remaining controversy generated by President Carter's decision to scrap a new generation of bombers in favor of putting the missiles on current bombers.

Persons closely connected with the joint Navy-Air Force program say that preliminary, realistic testing of the missile's ability to penetrate defenses could begin before the year is out.

These sources maintain that calculations based on the missiles' tactics and characteristics, such as its small image on hostile radar screens, permit high confidence in its "survivability" against surface-to-air missiles, fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

The radar "cross section" is the key, they say. If the missile were to fly at some altitude and expose a side view to enemy radar, "it would look like a telephone pole," says one officer familiar with the program. The trick is to avoid that.

That is done by flying at a low altitude and presenting "more or less a head-on shot." With that accomplished, the missile presents the radar signature of a seagull, says the officer. "We're working on making it a sparrow," he adds.

These sources add, however, that

certain assumptions about defense reactions can make the calculations "defense optimistic." Thus, they are looking for actual demonstrations something akin to the "proof of concept" flights last year.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown apparently referred to these flights at a press conference recently when he said that experience within the last year had shown the cruise missile to be even harder to detect with the eye, with heat sensors and with radar than previously expected.

And Brown continued, the cruise missile flew lower in its terrain-hugging flight mode than anticipated. It will fly in at 100 feet or so at high subsonic speeds. This is the chief survival tactic of the missile.

While supporters of the missile believed its components already had been proven, "some wouldn't believe it until it was free flown," said an officer intimately familiar with the missile's progress.

This is the reason those working on the cruise missile now want to fly it against defenses in as realistic a manner as possible. A full test program could take as long as three years.

And one officer involved with the cruise missile suggests that this would not do full credit to the weapon. "How do you factor in the chaos of a nuclear war with these things going off all around?" he asks.

The missile already has flown against infrared sensors but it has carried a locator beacon for safety on the test range.

The doubts about the cruise missile's ability to hit defended targets were fostered by the Air Force itself, which until President Carter's decision to scrap the B-1 program was committed to the new generation of bombers with cruise missiles as a weapon to be carried along on the way to Soviet targets.

That changed with Carter's decision to put an air-launched cruise missile on existing B-52s at the expense of the new bomber, the B-1.

Under this plan, the B-52 would launch cruise missiles at Soviet targets, and perhaps also would be called upon to penetrate Soviet airspace. The Pentagon also is considering a special, large aircraft to hold dozens of cruise missiles and fire them from outside Soviet defenses.

It is just this sort of arrangement that the Air Force has been suggesting won't work without the B-1. For instance, the situation came up in an intensive series of hearings on strategic programs before the Senate Armed Services Committee's research and development subcommittee.

The witness was Lt. Gen. Alton D. Slay, Air Force deputy chief of staff for research and development.

Slay was asked if "we weaponized the B-52 or a nonpenetrating plane with as rich and versatile a mix of these advanced bomber weapons as possible, what kind of targets currently... would we not be able to attack confidently by the mid-1980s?"

Slay replied: "You could not attack any defended targets, sir."



letters

fuss and feathers

I fail to see why we should have all that noise and fuss and feathers about the stand taken by Max Baucus and John Melcher in regard to the endangered American Wilderness Bill (HR 3454). If a few of these self-appointed experts would do their homework, we would have less quarreling and more harmony over the issue.

In the first place Montana doesn't need anymore wilderness areas. In balancing tourists against mining, I will take mining every time. If we in Montana are to play our part in the

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melcher wants hearings

Spicing up an editorial with sporting terms warms up the issue, but have you counted me out from the "whack on the chin" you accused me of leading with in your editorial on the Wilderness Study Bill?

Blow-by-blow reporting becomes repetitious and I hesitate to ask your paper to carry the entire statement but people generally determine where their interests lie when they have been given a chance to review the statement of the case.

Wilderness prohibits the use of cars, pickups, motorcycles and snowmobiles which are usual low-cost recreation on the land for most people rather than the permitted pack trips on horseback or on foot. To assure that Montanans know that the wilderness proposals will prohibit many multiple uses in forest lands, I believe the start of the consideration and discussion should be made by them.

For that reason, your readers and other Montanans are entitled to know

my clear belief that wilderness proposals in Montana deserve and need public hearings. The views of local people who know the areas must be heard and con-

local comment

dered before the bill is passed, as I stated in the Senate on May 24.

You quoted from my letter to Cliff Merritt, a Wilderness Society executive in Denver, on Oct. 20, 1976, which was consistent with my belief of the need for Montana public hearings as evidenced in the next line which you did not quote, "I have been trying to get Harry Crandell (staff member of the public lands Subcommittee) out to Montana to make preliminary arrangements for House hearing early next year..." and I believe my letter of Jan. 28 this year to Merritt when I wrote: "I do feel, as in the case of the Elkhorns, that in our democracy there should be opportunity for

everyone to be heard on the proposed areas" again expressed my conviction that Montana public hearings are necessary. (The House Interior Committee agrees and has held one of two scheduled Montana hearings).

But rest assured I was not campaigning Merritt. I saved those efforts for Montana people and assured them during the campaign that — yes — always Montana public hearings on Montana wilderness proposals because I believe they know the areas best for various recreational and other multiple uses and that that is necessary to understand before passing a bill.

Although the bill is now in the House, it is likely to be modified as a result of their hearings and I shall carefully review the hearing transcripts to nail down the pluses and minuses. In case the House sends a modified bill back to the Senate, it will be given careful consideration this time around. — John Melcher, United States Senator, Washington, D.C.

conce

I'm sorry, I can't resist. I'm in Chicago this summer, but Wayne Van Meter did me the courtesy of sending me a copy of his letter editor, a letter lauding Dorothy son's "local comment," a letter I have not read.

Prof. Van Meter's letter maligned Merritt. I saved those efforts for Montana people and assured them during the campaign that — yes — always Montana public hearings on Montana wilderness proposals because I believe they know the areas best for various recreational and other multiple uses and that that is necessary to understand before passing a bill.

For example, in his first series "I have followed with keen interest many weeks the series of statements rejoinders which have appeared Missoulian..." Prof. Van Meter did have number agreement between singular subject "series" and his "have." The sentence should read "I have followed with keen interest many weeks the SERIES...which appeared in The Missoulian..."

I could continue in this vein more examples of ungrammatical constructions or stylistically awkward ones, but enough is enough. The point is that Prof. Van Meter, who holds



image

Isn't it good to see that the Republican party in Montana is optimistic about its future? That's great, because one ought to be. We need a viable party system in Montana and the only way as well be the Republican party.

Board faces the hard part

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te Soviet airspace. The Penta-
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ern from outside Soviet defen-

just this sort of arrangement
Air Force has been suggesting
k without the B-1. For insti-
tution came up in an inten-
of hearings on strategic pro-
ore the Senate Armed Service
e's research and development
ittee.

itness was Lt. Gen. Alton D.
Force deputy chief of staff for
and development.
was asked if "we weaponized
r a nonpenetrating plane with
id versatile a mix of these adv-
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d of targets currently...would
e able to attack confidently by
980s?"

replied: "You could not attack
ided targets, sir."

\$48,000 of raw waste — apparently the price
the five board members who wanted to be
rid of him are willing to pay (in public mon-
ey and without explaining why) for the sole
satisfaction of their desire. It pays for no-
thing else.

Nothing else, that is, unless this board
replaces him — not merely with a superin-
tendent it can live with — but with a better
educator and administrator. With a person
who, for example, will take the principals in
hand and weaken their petty fiefdoms in
each school.

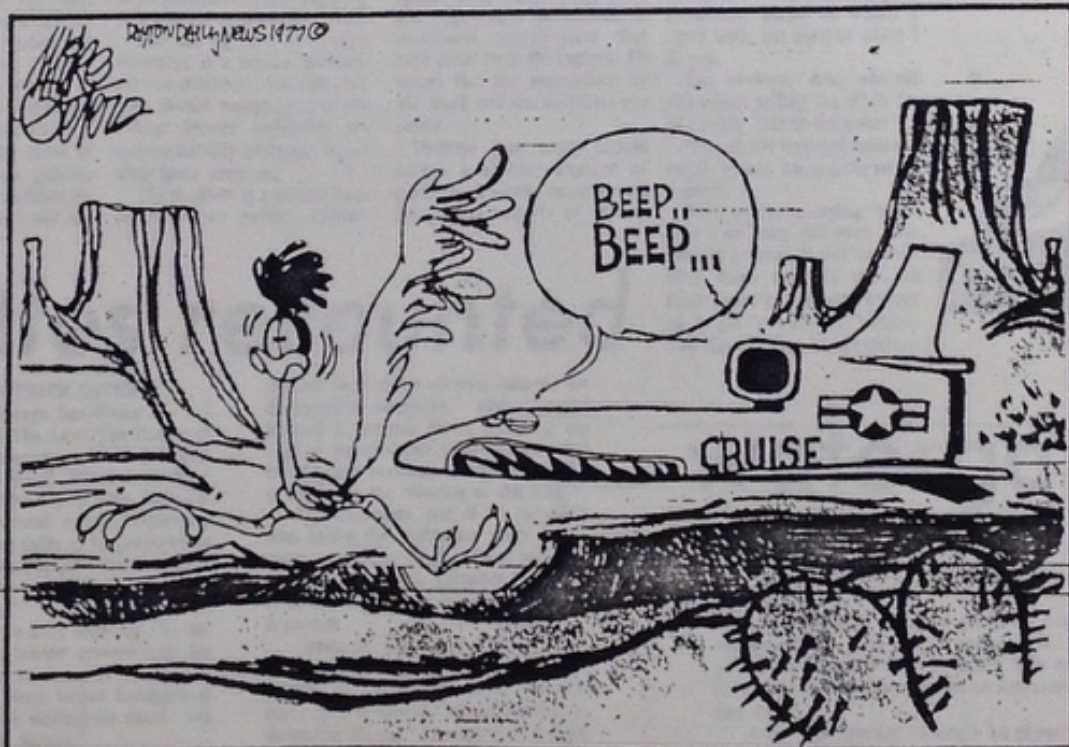
With a person who will insist on district-
wide curriculum and program coordination.

Who will make tough recommendations, like
the closing of a school, if necessary. Who
will be an innovative and forceful leader.

Who will question why it is that of nearly
100 non-tenured teachers in the district, not
one was found to be inadequate by a princi-
pal and was terminated at the end of this
last school year. (Either Dist. 1 hires par-
agons or the principals are shabby evaluators,
or both. Probably both.)

School Dist. 1 is in trouble, and its trou-
ble extends far beyond anything concerned
with Olsen. The board has made its decision
about him. Now it faces the hard part.

— Reynolds



letters

fuss and feathers

I fail to see why we should
have all that noise and fuss and
feathers about the stand taken
by Max Baucus and John
Melcher in regard to the endan-
gered American Wilderness Bill
(HR 3454). If a few of these
self-appointed experts would do
their homework, we would have
less quarreling and more
harmony over the issue.

In the first place Montana
doesn't need anymore wilder-
ness areas. In balancing tourists
against mining, I will take min-
ing every time. If we in Mon-
tana are to play our part in the

good of the nation, then mining
will have to take precedence
over tourists, backpackers and
all the rest of the fauna loose in
the hills.

If the Flathead group don't
like the way Messrs. Melcher
and Baucus are beginning to
think why weren't they better
represented at the Helena meet-
ing on S.393? I attended and sat
in the meeting from 10 o'clock
in the morning until 8 that
evening, but I got to testify I
think I made my remarks
count.

I think Messrs. Melcher and
Baucus are beginning to realize
that we are being taken by a

bunch of star-gazing do-gooders.
Why don't the rest of you get
off your duffs and give us some
help to keep this state a mining
state as it should be, instead of
a haven for food-stampers and
pot-heads?

If this letter is printed I will
have more to say later. Until
then, "keep your powder dry".
— T. T. Smith, Mount Jumbo
Trailer Court, Route 3-Lot 3,
Missoula.

where's ruth?

In 1942-44 I met and worked
with a Miss Ruth Mitchell, who

later entered the WAC's. She
had ~~been married to a U.S.~~
Army Corps of Engineers, Seat-
tle, Wash., District prior to en-
tering the WAC's.

I would like very much to lo-
cate Ruth. She may be married
and live in Missoula. As I recall
her brother was a very excellent
piano virtuoso. I would appre-
ciate it if you would publish my
letter in your Readers Write In
column. Perhaps my old friend
Ruth Mitchell will see it — or a
relative who can write to me
about her. Ruth is from Missou-
la. Thank you very much. —
Mrs. Peggy M. Frazier, Rt. 14,
Box 547, Olympia, Wash. 98502.

concerning grammar

tourists. Most often they get their money's worth. For a couple of bucks a night they can camp at most such sites which are scenically attractive and aesthetically pleasing. Tables, fireplaces, and restroom facilities are generally provided. Cleanup and upkeep of the facilities is accomplished by hiring local caretakers.

In most places that arrangement works. But in some it does not. Emphatically so.

letters

irresponsible

I'd like to comment on the two articles by Dale Burk printed in *The Missoulian* on June 24, regarding Forest Service wilderness policies pertaining to commercial outfitters.

I believe that the articles are rather irresponsible, to say the least. The idea that Mr. Worf and the Forest Service are deliberately trying to destroy the wilderness by causing an anti-wilderness backlash because of strict regulation of outfitters and the public, is ridiculous.

I've disagreed with some of Bill Worf's wilderness policies in the past, and will undoubtedly do so in the future, but the

idea that Bill Worf is anti-wilderness is something that I find impossible to accept.

There's no question in my mind that in past years outfitters have abused the wilderness. Probably the original Bob Marshall management plan was an overreaction to that abuse, but it has now been modified to allow permanent horse handling facilities for outfitters.

The soaring costs of liability insurance is a serious problem for the outfitters. But certainly they should recognize that the Forest Service regulation requiring liability insurance is not their basic problem.

The problem is a lawsuit-happy American public, encour-

aged by a lot of greedy lawyers, who are all trying to get rich quick. It's a problem that's not just confined to outfitters. It's something our legislators, both state and national, should correct, but they never will as long as we keep electing lawyers to public offices.

As I stated earlier, I've not agreed with many of the rules and regulations pertaining to wilderness management that have come from the regional FS office. But the accusations by Mr. Burk and the outfitters are unfair.

Perhaps your paper should devote a similar amount of space to an article dealing with the positive aspects of wilder-

ness management. Many good things have come from the wilderness plans and some of the bad ones have already been modified or deleted. — Floyd Fagerland, 2485 Riverside Road, Bigfork.

don't sell oil

When I have nothing else to do I occasionally glance at your editorials, some of which I agree with, but most of which I do not.

The enclosed one, wherein you advise selling the oil to Japan really "takes the cake!"

Why, in the name of common sense, should we sell the oil to Japan?

With everyone crying "shortage" we may not even have enough gasoline in our automobiles when they fly over, in their bombers powered by our oil, to get "out of town." Ha! — Roy Krutar, Box 76, Ovando.

there are not other of the people I talk didn't know whom

They might be cials in the State I definite health haz location.

Citizens in othe

battles recounted

By PATRICK OSTER
(c) Chicago Sun-Times

Not Above The Law: The Battles of Watergate Prosecutors Cox and Jaworski. By James Doyle. Morrow, \$10.95.

That summer day in 1974, Leon Jaworski, the second special Watergate prosecutor, was calm as he prepared to argue before the Supreme Court that the President of the United States was "not above the law."

Dressed in a dark blue suit, the 69-year-old Texas lawyer arrived with his colleagues that morning at the court's white marble plaza, where hundreds of people had been waiting for nearly two days to witness history.

As the crowd recognized Jaworski, people began to applaud. And a lone voice pierced the air with a cheer that seemed to sum up the sentiment of millions: "Go U.S."

Those were heady times for the Watergate Special Prosecution Force, without whose efforts, many have said, there would have been no impeachment effort in Congress and no resignation of Richard M. Nixon.

Victory would later be theirs. But in between there were doubts, bickering, paranoia and human foibles — all captured in a work that reads like a political thriller by a man who served as the official spokesman for the special prosecutor's office for nearly two years.

For example, there were disputes about whether to accept certain plea bargains. And, above all, there was a debate about whether Richard Nixon himself should be prosecuted in light of the difficulties he would have in getting a fair trial.

If there is something that distinguishes James Doyle's book from the flood of other Watergate books, it's that he gives us the human side of the driv-

chibald Cox, comes off as a man of "indiscriminate ambition," who "fancied himself a Thomas More, traveling the road of compromise when possible but maintaining personal standards whatever might be the whoring of the king."

Carl Bernstein, one of the reporters who broke the Watergate story, is accused of abusing Doyle's favor of giving reporters "negative guidance," a form of advice that a story about to be printed is untrue.

James St. Clair, one of Nixon's lawyers and, at one time, a classy Boston attorney, is described as a "mouth-piece...not a lawyer" whose conduct in defending Nixon "amounted to a legal street brawl where anything goes until the cops arrive, at which time you run for the alleys."

Of the lawyers in the prosecutor's office, Doyle says: "They were idealistic and they wanted justice, but they were also young and they wanted blood."

Initially they were led by the crew-cut, Harvard-trained Cox, a giant of integrity whose actions commanded a loyalty his successor found hard, at times, to cope with. Cox — a man who baffled the hard-hearted Washington press corps by driving a beat-up Falcon and holding hands with his wife in public — was, like all prosecutors, "supposed to have the instincts of a shark. (He) seemed more like a dolphin. High-pitched voice. Very intelligent."

Doyle himself gets profiled and shows that, in his job, he picked up the outrage that permeated the office's work.

While cleaning out his office after the Saturday Night Massacre, Doyle had to pass past some newly-posted guards who were there to see nothing important left the premises. Doyle was carrying some things he had had hanging

watergate

(c) N.Y. Times News Service

Watergate is now firmly established as a cottage industry.

What began as a simple third-rate burglary and spread and grew until a president fell from office, his aides scattered to prison cells around the nation, has now turned into an American success story.

A lot of people are making a lot of money in many different ways: Books, movies, lectures, television appearances, slide shows, not to mention the legal fees and agents' cuts.

The industry shows no sign of letting up, but to date the amount of money that has been made from Watergate is probably in excess of \$100 million. That estimate may be off, too high or too low, but it is the best one the New York Times has been able to put together after weeks of research.

The figures are not just there for the asking; some publishers and lawyers and principals don't want anyone else to know how much money Watergate has brought them.

In the beginning, of course, were Woodward and Bernstein. They have received an estimated \$3.5 million from their two best-selling books, and have royalties from the movie "All The President's Men" yet to come.

Former President Nixon, at work on his memoirs, will receive an estimated \$600,000, and possibly much more, from his recent interviews with David Frost, and is expected to receive at least \$1 million in royalties from his forthcoming book.

Difficult as the figures are to come by, the estimates provided by literary and lecture agents and lawyers make it clear that some persons caught up in the scandal have profited handsomely.



galls, attorneys for Nixon told the court.

Nixon's appeal was the fourth time the nation's highest court has been asked to consider a legal controversy sparked by the existence of the once-secret White House taping system.

The appeal filed Thursday grows out of a suit against former attorneys general Richard Kleindeinst and John Mitchell and the former chiefs of the District of Columbia and Capitol police forces.

Marriage Permit

William Edward Kinney and Garnet Rose Beardslee, Missoula.

House Demos Unveil Wage Plan That Phases Out Credit for Tips

WASHINGTON (AP) — House Democrats on Thursday unveiled their amended bill to increase the minimum wage from \$2.30 an hour to \$2.65, with a six-year phase-out of a controversial credit for tips received by restaurant workers.

Republicans said they would fight for a lower wage floor for teen-age workers. Rep. John N. Erlenborn, R-Ill., said he also would try to eliminate an automatic wage escalator because it would deprive Congress of its authority to decide the amount of increases.

The votes on changes in the compromise proposal apparently will come in the Education and Labor Committee starting next Tuesday.

President Carter and organized labor reached a compro-

mise this week on the \$2.65 hourly minimum, to take effect in January, as well as a mechanism for future annual increases to be calculated automatically as a percentage of average manufacturing wages.

Most controversial is labor's proposed phase-out of the so-

called tip credit, which restaurant operators want to maintain. Currently, restaurants pay bartenders, waiters and waitresses as little as 50 percent of the minimum wage with the understanding that it make up the difference in more in tips.

Agents Raid Suspected Laetrile Maker

WASHINGTON (AP) — Federal agents raided five suspected Laetrile manufacturing and distributing sites in two states Thursday.

A spokesman for one of the agencies that took part in the 1 p.m. raids said so much material was seized at some of the

sites that trucks had to be brought in to haul it away.

The raids in the West P. Beach, Fla., and near Columbus, Ohio, were carried out by agents of the Food and Drug Administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and federal marshals.

Welcome Creek

(Continued From Page One)

closed if the proposal passes because motorized equipment is not allowed in a wilderness except during emergencies.

Everett Woodgerd, president of the Missoula Snoggers and vice chairman of the Montana Snowmobile Association legislative committee, said his organization would urge Baucus to try to kill Welcome Creek again when HR 3454 reaches the House floor.

Despite Baucus's earlier move to kill the Welcome Creek, McGregor-Thomp-

son and Mt. Henry proposals in the House, all three study proposals remained in the Senate version of the bill (S.1180). No action on the Senate bill is expected until the House completes work on its bill.

Although Baucus opposes the three areas, he has gone on record in support of a modified version of Sen. Lee Metcalf's Montana Wilderness Study Bill (S.393). That bill provides for study of nine potential Montana wilderness areas, including Mt. Henry.

New York Emerges

(Continued From Page One)

When the outside power was lost, Con Ed had no power of its own ready to replace it.

He said a protective system, devised after the 1965 blackout, was designed to cut off 50 per cent of the firm's customers in emergencies. "But it was not enough to avoid a crash," Luce said, adding that Wednesday's "peculiar sequence of events" would have required

that 75 per cent of Con Ed's customers be switched off so that the rest would have power.

Luce defended his firm, saying that Mayor Beame has unfairly criticized it by charging gross negligence.

City hall officials said the cost of the blackout from looting, loss of business, city taxes and emergency overtime to police and other city workers will run into the hundreds of millions of dollars.

'Copter Strayed

(Continued From Page One)

ert C. Haynes, 29, of Aniston, Ala., and Sgt. Ron Wells, 22, of El Paso, Tex. A spokesman said the names of the others would not be released until their relatives were notified.

Pentagon spokesman Thomas B. Ross said no special measures were being taken by U.S. troops in Korea.

"There is no change in the alert status of American forces in Korea," Ross said. "The forces remain on normal status."

North Korean radio claimed the helicopter, a twin-rotor cargo and troop-carrying Chinook model, "infiltrated deep into the portion of our side." But Ross said two observer posts on the

South Korean side of the 2 1/2-mile buffer zone, saw the incident.

Ross said the unarmed chopper had taken off from Pyongyang, 11 miles south of Seoul, destined for an area two miles south of the demilitarized zone. Its mission was to haul construction material in the area to an observation post.

South Korean troops reportedly saw the helicopter straying across the DMZ and tried to warn the crew by firing warning shots.

"They first landed in North Korea, got out and inspected the helicopter and then got back into the helicopter and took off," Carter told the senators. "After it took off, the North Koreans who were approaching apparently shot the helicopter down."

Divorces

Judith Ellen Whitcraft and Lawrence Duane Whitcraft.

Josephine A. Jenne and Charles A. Jenne Sr.

Glenda M. Mace and Walter I. Mace.

Linda M. Chase and Lonnie P. Chase.

Virgil G. Carey and Linda S. Carey.

Jay R. Rummel and Sonia M. Rummel.

Eldon E. Baker and Cleo M. Baker.

Artinda McCuaig and James McCuaig.

Grover C. Ligon and Judy H. Ligon.

Fire Calls

RURAL DEPARTMENT
Big Flat Road, extrication
12 a.m. Thursday.

Lolo, grass fire, 8:51
Thursday.

Champion International,
ner, medical aid, 10:17
Thursday.

Lolo Creek Road, grass
1:30 p.m. Thursday.

CITY DEPARTMENT
720 Longstaff St., rescue
27 a.m. Thursday.

Madison Street Bridge, f
wiring of car, 5:14 p.m. T
day.

508 Toole Ave., fire
5:40 p.m. Thursday.

Births

COMMUNITY HOSPITAL
Cynthia and Mark Riggs.

Clifton, boy.

Sally and Bruce Baty, 502
Livingston, boy.

Phyllis and Allen Williamson,
2230 36th St., girl.

Janet and Terry Kidder, No.
8 Mountain View, girl.

Susan and David Russell,
East Missoula, boy.

Sandra and Frank Sturgeon,
Florence, boy.

RILEY CONSTRUCTION AND HOME IMPROVEMENT

Let us build your new
home or remodel
your present home.
Free estimates and
plans.

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Missoula Truck Sales, Inc.

Will Be Closed
For Inventory

July 15th & 16th

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asked for
250 state

and brought looting and what the mayor called "a night of terror" for some.

Outraged city officials demanded an explanation of why, despite safety devices, lightning bolts shut down the massive system. President Carter ordered a Federal Power Commission investigation, and the mayor said Con Edison was guilty of gross negligence. Utility officials denied the mayor's charge.

Most New Yorkers took the blackout in stride, despite the hot, humid night. But, unlike the Northeast blackout of 1965, it had incidents of looting and violence. Though scattered, the outbursts devastated strings of shops in some neighborhoods, with looters openly fleeing with groceries, TVs and luggage despite the presence of police and televi-

City Council President Paul O'Dwyer said, meanwhile, he knew of no evidence that lightning caused the blackout. He said Con Ed employees with whom he spoke saw no lightning bolt near the electrical plant that was knocked out at the beginning.

"Con Edison company has set up a defense to claims of damage by calling it an act of God. God had nothing to do with it," O'Dwyer said.

O'Dwyer said he did not know what caused the disruption.

The boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx were hardest hit with about 50 per cent of customers there still without power when darkness came Thursday.

Mayor Beame met with community leaders and asked for help in keeping

The FPC said the latest blackout posed "a severe threat to health and safety and was intolerable." The agency criticized Con Ed for failure to adopt adequate safeguards. "Since the Northeast blackout of Nov. 9, 1965, many steps have been taken by the power industry to avoid a serious recurrence of that episode," the FPC said. "Recent events demonstrate that those preventative measures have been insufficient in the Con Ed service area."

The boroughs of Brooklyn, Staten Island and Queens had most of their power back by nightfall, as did parts of Westchester County and Long Island. Some power was lost again in isolated sections of the city where it had been restored. Utility spokesman said the

The *Missoulian*, July 15, 1977

pumps. During the day temperatures went to the 90s, but air-conditioning was a luxury for most New Yorkers. Commuter trains and subways were stopped until evening, and most people stayed close to home. In midtown Manhattan stores, stock exchanges and other businesses were closed.

Charles F. Luce, Con Ed board chairman, said the blackout was caused by the utility's inability to cut off a limited number of customers quickly after the lightning struck. He said the trouble was compounded by the fact that Con Ed was buying much of its power instead of producing its own because outside electricity was cheaper.

(Turn to Page 2, Col. 1)

Welcome Creek Returned to Bill

By DON SCHWENNESEN
Missoulian Staff Writer

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted Wednesday to put the Welcome Creek roadless area back into the Endangered American Wilderness bill (HR 3454), with a stipulation that the area be made instant wilderness if the bill becomes law.

Rep. Phillip Burton, D-Calif., offered the amendment that put the 29,000-acre Welcome Creek watershed back into the bill.

His amendment was supported by Montana's Eastern District Rep. Ron Marlenee, a Republican.

Welcome Creek had been deleted from the bill two weeks ago by an interior subcommittee at the request of Western District Rep. Max Baucus, a Democrat.

Baucus, who is not a regular member of the subcommittee or committee, was named a temporary member during consideration of HR 3454.

The original bill proposed three areas in western Montana — Welcome Creek, McGregor-Thompson and Mt. Henry — be studied for possible wilderness designation.

The Carter administration had recommended the studies be bypassed and the three areas be declared instant wilderness.

But Baucus successfully persuaded the subcommittee to drop all three areas

from the bill.

The committee reversal on Welcome Creek was reported Wednesday by the Great Falls Tribune.

"We were totally unaware that an amendment would be offered," a spokesman for Baucus said Thursday when called in Washington, D.C.

Mike Shields, an aide to the second-term Democrat, said Baucus "made his recommendations to the subcommittee," and "I guess Burton wasn't happy with those recommendations."

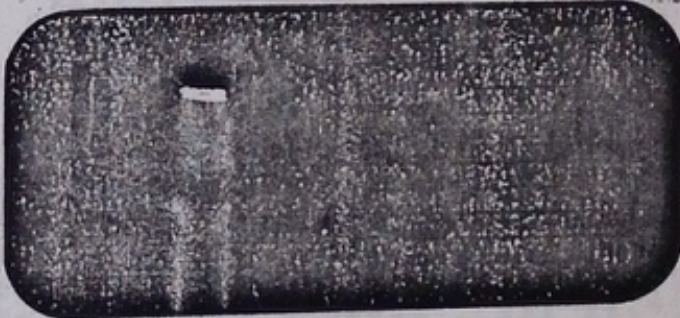
Other sources indicated Baucus was angry that he had not been informed about the Welcome Creek amendment.

Shields said Baucus is "not certain" what he will do about Welcome Creek when HR 3454 reaches the House floor, and he noted the bill may not reach the floor until after the August congressional recess.

A spokesman for Marlenee said the freshman Republican "just voted his conscience" and supported Welcome Creek because "he felt that it was a good candidate for wilderness."

Bob Zierner, an aide to Marlenee, said the Eastern District congressman had deferred to Baucus during the earlier subcommittee hearing, following a tradition that honors the wishes of a congressman on wilderness issues affecting that congressman's district.

But Wednesday the Welcome Creek issue came up again in the full commit-



tee because "some of the leadership on the Democratic side" believed wilderness "is really a national issue" and they "shouldn't defer to districts."

Marlenee and Baucus both inspected Welcome Creek during separate visits earlier this year.

Zierner said Marlenee "felt that it was a good candidate for wilderness, and he said so."

The Welcome Creek watershed is in the Sapphire Mountains about 18 air miles southeast of Missoula. It is a tributary of Rock Creek, a nationally known blue-ribbon trout stream.

Earlier this year, 39 landowners along lower Rock Creek signed a petition in support of the Welcome Creek wilderness proposal.

They believe the potential of the area for timber production is poor and a Welcome Creek wilderness would help the area economy by enhancing the recreational values in lower Rock Creek.

"I think it would be a very good thing for the region here," said Adam Michnevich, a spokesman for the landowners. "I think it would have a favorable economic effect on the valley."

Snowmobilers have opposed a Welcome Creek wilderness. They have been using old clearcuts west of Welcome Creek and a road along the Sapphire Divide on the western boundary of the proposed wilderness.

Parts of the road are within the proposed wilderness area and would be

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The Missoulian, July 17, 1977

Asst. Agriculture Secretary Cutler Wants Speedy RARE II

By DON SCHWENNESEN
Missoulian Staff Writer

Asst. Secretary of Agriculture Dr. M. Rupert Cutler voiced hope Saturday that environmental and timber industry leaders will cooperate to speed up the agency's forthcoming RARE II review of potential remaining wilderness areas.

"I live in hopes that out of it will come some kind of consensus" that will hasten the end of the wilderness debate, he said during a Missoula press conference at the Forest Service Aerial Fire Depot.

In other meetings with professional foresters and environmental leaders Cutler described his RARE II plan and outlined a variety of other conservation, research and education programs the Carter administration will push through the agriculture department.

He said the Carter administration plans changes within agriculture that will:

- Foster "more environmental awareness" in the Soil Conservation Service by limiting stream channelization projects and emphasizing wetlands protection and water quality.

- Tie together price supports for farmers with conservation, to encourage such things as the conversion of marginal and erosive croplands to permanent pasture.

- Put more agricultural research emphasis on alternate energy, food and human nutrition, assistance to small landowners and "recombinant genetics" to develop grains that can fix nitrogen and fertilize themselves.

Cutler, a 43-year-old former assistant forestry professor from Michigan State University, was in Missoula on his first visit to the Forest Service Northern Region since he was appointed to the agriculture department by President Carter four months ago.

Commenting on his swing across Montana this week, Cutler said of the Bearfoot Primitive Area, "I've never seen such a spectacular area in my life."

He said the Administration will push Congress for early wilderness designation of the Bearfoot, the Idaho Primitive Area and other primitive areas that still have not been added to the wilderness system.

He declined to take a position

on the controversial Ski Yellowstone project, which is under appeal and still to be reviewed by Regional Forester Robert Torheim.

The issues are complex, he said, pitting local economic aspirations against needs to protect both wildlife habitat and nearby Lake Hebgen, where additional sewage or other wastes could aggravate the unusual "blooms" of algae that have poisoned Grayling Arm.

Cutler told a Society of American Foresters luncheon group that the RARE II idea actually came out of a Chicago meeting with industry leaders earlier this year.

He said he sympathizes with industry concerns that the Forest Service land-use planning process is beset by delays and appeals that "have just bogged everything down."

The process must be accelerated so the wilderness system can be completed and "so the mills will have some material from the national forests."

He said he wants to "boottail the process" and "telescope some of the steps" so that "within a couple of years" the administration can propose omnibus legislation — perhaps on a state-by-state basis — that will permanently settle the wilderness controversy.

Such legislation would list all areas that should be wilderness, all that should be studied some more and "all the other areas that should not be wilderness."

"Once that law was passed, we would not be hassled by administrative appeals or litigation. Congress would resolve it," and the Forest Service would "get on with the job of identifying other key values."

"I hope that can take place," Cutler said.

But at the same time he declared flatly to environmentalists and regional Forest Service officials that he wants the initial inventory of roadless lands to include every area over which there is public concern, even if the concern is more emotional than factual in basis.

"I've said to the Forest Service that I want them to hang loose on that initial inventory if people locally feel very strongly" that the agency should "give roadless protection to a certain

area because of affection for that area."

"People treasure areas for reasons they can't explain," he told environmentalists and regional Forest Service officials Saturday night. "The Forest Service should be responsive to those kinds of vibes."

Cutler said the Forest Service inventory should include controversial roadless areas, even if a final land-use plan has already been completed that would open the area to roads and logging.

"In exchange for that flexibility on our part," he told environmentalists, "I beg you to understand that much of the initial acreage (that is inventoried) will not be ultimately proposed for wilderness."

Cutler said he anticipates that RARE II will modestly increase the number of roadless areas ultimately added to the wilderness system.

More specifically, he said during the press conference that he anticipates RARE II would boost the long-range acreage goals for the wilderness system to make room for such additions as the nine areas in

Sen. Lee Metcalf's Montana Wilderness Study Bill (S.393).

Cutler said he hopes "some- where between 50 and 75 per cent of these roadless areas can be agreed upon" quickly by industry and environmentalists as either suitable for wilderness or suitable for timber harvesting.

He said the Carter Administration is still advocating instant wilderness designation for Welcome Creek, McGregor-Thompson and Mt. Henry.

About 56 million of the 186 million acres administered by the Forest Service are still listed as roadless, and the agency's long-range plan projects that 28 to 30 million of those roadless acres ultimately will be included in the wilderness system.

The wilderness target will probably increase by another two to five million acres as a result of RARE II.

RARE II is a repeat of the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation conducted by the Forest Service five years ago. RARE I has faced mounting criticism because of areas that were overlooked or gerrymandered.

Historical Booklet

"Profile of Early Ovando" 1878 — 1900

\$4.00 plus 35¢ postage
Contact Hazel Jacobsen
Ovando, Montana 59854

In Appreciation

The family of the late Bertha Finefrock would like to thank their friends, relatives, nurses at the Community Nursing Home and Reverend Kilber for all their many acts of kindness and sympathy.

Phoebe Waller and
Mary Taylor

Sunday Missoulian

JOHN TALBOT
TOM BROWN
EDWARD A. COYLE
PAT NAGY SWARTZ
JAMES R. RAMBO
RICHARD R. SWARTZ
JAMES W. COOK
DONALD S. LENCIEL
Published every Sunday by The Missoulian

The Secret of
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The Missoulian, July 12
1972

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Montana Wilderness Hearing Draws Emotional Testimony

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LEWISTOWN (AP) — A standing-room-only crowd was on hand Saturday at a hearing sponsored by Rep. Ron Marlenee, R-Mont., on a bill proposing a study of 973,000 acres of Montana forest land for possible wilderness classification.

At times those testifying became quite emotional. One man, in fact, so strongly favored the measure that he offered, if it becomes law, to will \$50,000 to the Forest Service with the provision he be buried in the Middle Fork Area of Judith Basin County, one of the areas included in the bill.

The "Montana Wilderness Bill" introduced by Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., has passed the Senate and now is in the House subcommittee on Indian and public lands on which Marlenee serves. The subcommittee is expected to hold hearings on the measure prior to the Aug. 6 congressional recess.

The measure would set aside nine large areas to determine their suitability as wilderness. While the lands are being studied, they would be protected as wilderness areas.

Those attending Saturday's hearing included persons from across Montana. Testimony was limited to those who had made prior reservations with Marlenee's office.

Those testifying were evenly divided between in favor and against.

Following the hearing Marlenee said, "The turnout was tremendous — and it indicates a high interest in the bill."

In contrast, Sam Clawson of Judith Gap drew the most applause when he lashed out at the federal bureaucracy. "They studied this thing twice (referring to two pre-

vious studies of the areas), and if they can't get it right in two tries, I don't want them taking the money out of my pocket to do it again," Clawson said. "I pay too many taxes as it is."

A petition signed by 1,416 residents of Granite, Beaverhead and Madison counties who oppose the bills was presented at the hearing.

George Wralha, Roundup rancher, said, "I don't think Montana can stand any more wilderness areas. Our economy is based on what comes from the land."

Others speaking against the bill included ranchers, sawmill operators and representatives of the mining industry.

Jim Phelps, a spokesman for the Audubon Society of Billings, said the bill is necessary to buy time and protect the areas while the wilderness study is being conducted.

And Phil Tawney, Montana field representative for the Wilderness Society, said some people were afraid to speak out in support of the bill because of "emotionalism in the area." He discounted claims that private property would be condemned and mining would not be permitted if the act becomes law.

Areas proposed for wilderness study in the bill, and their acreage, are: West Pioneer, Beaverhead National Forest, 151,000; Taylor-Hillgard, Beaverhead and Gallatin National Forests, 289,000; Bluejoint, Bitterroot National Forest, 161,000; Ten Lakes, Kootenai National Forest, 34,000; Sapphire, Bitterroot and Deer Lodge National Forests, 94,000; Middle Fork Judith, Lewis and Clark National Forest; Big Snowies, Lewis and Clark, 91,000; Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo Horn, Gallatin, 151,000, and Mt. Henry, Kootenai, 21,000.

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By DON SCHWENNESEN
Missoulian Staff Writer

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Sen. Lee Metcalf's Montana Wilderness Study Bill (S.393).

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...the department will have back Gehring, a Canyon Creek rancher.

Gehring refused to pay Montana income taxes for four years, filing his state return with only his name, address, and a letter protesting payment on constitutional grounds.

Last week a district court jury in Helena found Gehring guilty on four counts of tax evasion and failure to file.

Gehring will be sentenced on July 18. He faces a year in jail, a \$1,000 fine on each of the four counts, plus an order to pay the back taxes, including penalties, which amount to about \$5,000.

The income tax division is one of 13 Revenue Department divisions whose legal cases are handled by a six-member staff under the direction of Robert Corcoran.

The attorneys' duties are spread so thin and criminal proceedings so time-consuming (the Gehring case took 18 months to prepare) that tax evaders heretofore have escaped criminal prosecution merely by paying up under administrative civil procedures.

dispatched to attach his property.

"We've been so successful collecting this way, we haven't felt any need to go the criminal route," said Corcoran. Gehring's case was the exception, he said, because it was a continuing and deliberate violation.

Encouraged by his success, Corcoran plans to prosecute several similar cases over the next few weeks.

Corcoran said about 20 Montana residents have filed state income tax returns which bear only their name, address and a statement to the effect that they are refusing to file as an exercise of their constitutional rights.

The state informs them by letter that the department doesn't have the authority to decide their constitutional rights, they would do better to contact their legislators and meanwhile they better pay up.

Generally, according to Corcoran, the protesters don't respond, and it's up to the legal division to get cracking. There's no statute of limitations, so the odds for collecting are in the state's favor.

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Metcalf Announces Two Hearings To Be Held in Montana in August

HELENA (AP) — Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., said Friday two Senate subcommittees will hold two public hearings in Montana next month.

One session, Aug. 10 in Billings, will be held by the subcommittee on parks and recreation on a bill to establish an Absaroka-Beartooth wilderness area northeast of Yellowstone National Park.

The other hearing, Aug. 11 in Great Falls, will be held by the subcommittee on public lands and resources and will deal with a bill that would revise the limitation on acreage that may be irrigated with water from Bureau of Reclamation projects.

Metcalf, who serves on both subcommittees of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, announced the hearings in a news release from his Washington, D.C. office.

He introduced the Absaroka-Beartooth wilderness bill last month. It calls for "instant wilderness" designation of 913,500 acres.

Three years ago the agency held public hearings in Montana and Wyoming. Metcalf said the hearings revealed "widespread support for a unified and expanded Absaroka-Beartooth wilderness area."

Later, he said, the Forest Service recommended a unified wilderness area of 542,000 acres, while reserving judgment on

the North Absaroka Range that covers 250,000 acres. Metcalf's bill includes the North Absaroka Range and additional areas not recommended by the Forest Service.

The Great Falls hearing will deal with the irrigation bill that Metcalf says would affect about 350,000 acres of Montana farmlands.

Current federal law limits to 160 acres the amount of privately owned land for which an individual may receive bureau irrigation water.

The pending bill would establish an "equivalency formula," permitting an increase in acreage where poorer growing conditions exist.

"It is difficult for a Montana farm family to earn a living on 160 acres, given our adverse soil and weather conditions," Metcalf said. "I think the Senate needs to hear from those who actually use and make a living from waters from a federal reclamation project."

Co-Op Chief Supports Nuclear Breeder Reactor

GREAT FALLS (AP) — Nuclear breeder reactors are the only practical energy alternative for the United States in this century, says Robert Partridge of Washington, D.C., general manager of the Rural Electric Cooperative Association.

The co-ops "are in total disagreement" with President Carter's opposition to the Clinch River breeder reactor, Partridge said.

"We feel it is critically important. By 1990 it's the best option this country has," he said in an interview.

"It's the only alternate form that we are sure we can use."

A breeder reactor operates on one form of nuclear fuel and produces another kind as a byproduct.

Partridge predicted "a lot of trouble in 1980 in the whole western part of the country" and said a nationwide shortage in generating capacity is likely in 1983. He said new power plants, in order to go on line then, must be under construction now.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch Dedicated

DEER LODGE (AP) — The Grant-Kohrs Ranch National Historic Site near Deer Lodge was dedicated Saturday, becoming the only pioneer ranch in the national register.

Among the speakers was Gov. Thomas Judge, who said the ranch preservation commemorates the western beef cattle industry in the state.

Judge took the occasion to comment on the situation facing Montana agriculture industry. "Drought, years of low prices, unfair competition from imports, the rising costs of fuel, land, machinery and other elements of agricultural production pose an untenable threat to the very economic existence of the State of Montana," he said.

He said the future of the state sprawling in all directions from the Grant-Kohrs Ranch is literally at stake. He said a way of life founded at the ranch and "still actively pursued in much of Montana will perish if our agricultural economy is not protected."

Metal Trades Unions OK Anaconda Contract

BUTTE (AP) — Metal trades unions approved a new contract with the Anaconda Co. Thursday night, but workers remained off the job Friday as the company resumed talks in Spokane with other unions representing most of Anaconda's 3,500 hourly workers.

Unions walked off the job July 1 after the old contract expired. The Tri Cities Metal Trades Council reached tentative agreement on a new contract last Sunday, the same day that talks with the Coordinated Bargaining Council were broken off.

The Coordinated Bargaining Council, representing Teamsters, steel workers, operating engineers, electricians, machinists and painters, declared the metal trades settlement unacceptable to the other unions.

The 500 members of metal trades locals in Butte, Anaconda and Great Falls voted 98.5 per cent in favor of the new contract, union spokesman Al Boogni of the Ironworkers said.

Boogni said the new contract will provide a wage increase of 28 per cent, or \$4,028, over its three-year span. The average craftsman, if he works 40 hours a week, will earn \$19,742 per year, compared with the current \$15,462, Boogni said.

The average wage for metal craftsmen will rise to \$9.25 an hour in the third year, Boogni said.

The metal trades agreement also includes a cost-of-living increase and higher pension benefits, he said.

The metal trades group includes ironworkers, boilermakers, sheet metal workers, moulders, pattern makers, plumbers, steamfitters and carpenters.

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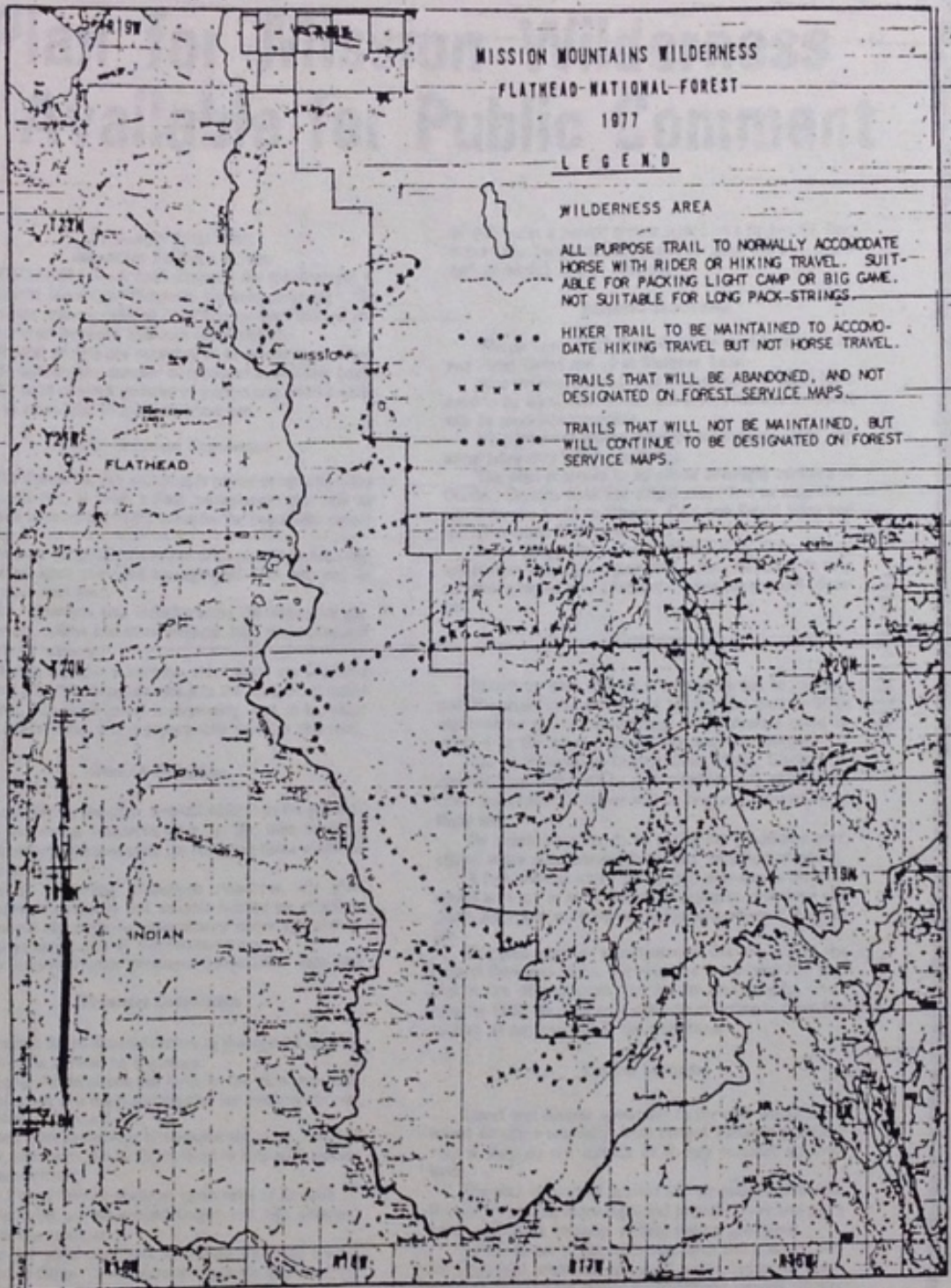
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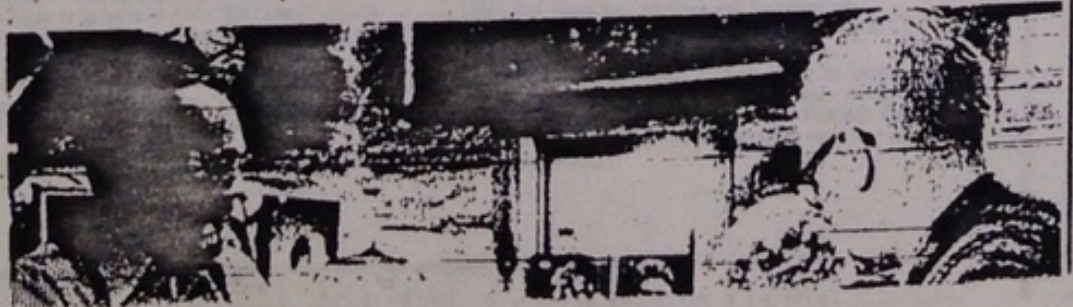
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Complete Drugstore, Two Post Offices In Trader Mike's Museum Near Somers



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TRAIL TO BE ABANDONED, AND NOT
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TRAIL NOT TO BE MAINTAINED, BUT
TO BE DESIGNATED ON FOREST



Post Offices
near Somers



Plan for Mission Wilderness Is Available for Public Comment

By JoANN SPEEMAN

Missoula Flathead Bureau

KALISPELL — A draft proposal for management of the Mission Mountain Wilderness has been completed. The wilderness area established in 1975 is on the Flathead National Forest between Missoula and Kalispell.

Several projects are expected to draw comment. They include limiting the number of commercial outfitter licenses, the head of stock and size of parties and closing some areas to overnight camping or horse use.

Public Comment Encouraged

The Forest Service encourages public comment on the draft until Oct. 31 when a final management plan will be prepared to cover the 73,877 acres on the Swan Lake ranger district.

None of the proposals in the draft plan have been implemented since the final management plan will not be ready until next year.

The wilderness area includes some 150 lakes, four glaciers, many valleys and small streams, high mountains and a variety of scenery.

The draft proposal suggests most users are Montana residents who fish, hike and camp in the area. Most travel is by foot, but horse travel is increasing, and so is winter use by skiers. Some illegal snowmobile travel is observed.

Over-All Objectives

In developing the plan, over-all objectives for protecting the wilderness resources were set up, then conflicts were identified and proposals for resolving those conflicts were developed.

Besides protecting wilderness resources, the plan would provide sanctuary and suitable habitat for grizzlies. It would also disperse concentrated visitor use, and allow natural restoration of logged-over areas.

The proposed plan promotes cooperation with the

Promotes Cooperation

Confederated Salish-Kootenai tribes to manage the area because there is a common boundary.

Among the proposals set forth in the plan, one calls for preparation of a management plan for commercial outfitters using Mollman Lake.

In addition, temporary hitch-racks are to be provided at Cedar, Duchauk and Mollman lakes to help with recreation improvements.

The Forest Service proposes to do most of its work by foot, employing a year-around ranger and two seasonal rangers in the summer.

Help for some programs will come from the Youth Conservation Corps. Other areas will provide help for trail maintenance and other needs.

Wilderness Permits

At present, wilderness permits are not required for the Mission Mountains, but special use permits have been issued to outfitters. Permits are considered a management tool to help protect the area.

District Ranger Bill Pederson said it appears there is no need for any type of commercial outfitters in the Missions, however the special use permit issued to Vernon Cheff of Ronan in the past will be continued.

Pederson said Cheff is limited to two annual trips for 15 guests and also to 24 head of stock. That allowance will not be increased under the draft proposal, nor issued to another if Cheff gives it up.

No new applications for commercial operations for horse groups, hiking or fishing groups will be issued under the proposal, Pederson said, unless such services are needed.

In addition, the draft proposed that private stock users

be put under a permit system issued on a first-come, first-serve basis. Supplemental feeding for stock will be required and no haying will be allowed.

Proposed Limitations

The proposed stock limitations are eight head at Cedar and Piper Lakes and 16 at Mollman Lake.

Also proposed are studies to determine if some lakes need to be stocked with fish, and if so, primitive transport will be used when possible.

No rainbow or golden trout are to be transplanted, and some lakes may not be restocked.

The plan proposes to eliminate overnight camping at Glacier, Crystal, Cold and Frigid lakes, and to stop horse travel on the trails to Glacier, Cold and Frigid lakes and the three trails to Crystal Lake.

Other proposals include implementing a mandatory rather than voluntary registration system for users, to help determine capacity and facilitate public contact and education.

Campsites

Maximum time allowed at a campsite will be five days and the maximum number of visitors per party will be eight. Some exceptions to these two proposals could be granted by the district ranger, the draft plan suggests.

Use of firewood at Crystal, Cold, Frigid, Glacier, Cedar and Piper lakes will be prohibited for cooking or campfires. Self-contained stoves will be required for cooking at these sites.

No green trees are to be cut in the wilderness area, and all waste which cannot be burned, must be packed out.

A few remains which show man's presence in the wilderness area are to be removed, including the wreckage of a plane, wire and snow survey equipment where it is possible.

The plan suggests suppression of fire has altered the natural flora and fauna, but proposes to continue fire control. A fire management plan for the area is to be developed by 1982, the draft said, with the objective to allow fire to play its natural role in the wilderness.

Control Methods

Insect and disease epidemics in the area would be allowed to abate naturally, with control methods proposed only if they do not subside or if they threaten adjacent lands.

The plan also would provide stricter patrol of the area. It suggests posting more signs and provide better and more public education material to help reduce problems.

Increased use of the wilderness area will create different additional problems, the draft noted, but better management should help reduce problems and provide quicker insight into potential trouble spots.

A transportation plan will be developed, the proposal said, to determine which areas should include no trails, which should be for hikers only and which for hikers and horseback riders.

The plan also would determine which trails should be maintained and which allowed to deteriorate.

Trail Access

The Forest Service will encourage access through less popular trails. No new trails will be constructed in the interim, but some trail portions will be relocated.

No further development of the boat landing at Lindbergh Lake is planned.

Copies of the draft plan are available at the Swan Lake Ranger District office and the county library in Bigfork, and at the Condon Work Center and the Flathead Forest headquarters in Kalispell, as well as at the libraries in Kalispell and Missoula.

The Missoulian, July 21, 1977

timber industry wanted roadless area review

So it has finally surfaced that the new and faster roadless area review — called RARE II — on the national forests resulted from a meeting between Carter administration officials and the timber industry. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture C. Rupert Cutler said in a Missoula press conference this past week the idea came out of a meeting with timber industry leaders earlier this year.

That's not surprising, because the review not only will speed up designation of prime wilderness land but simultaneously hasten the release to the woodman's ax of several million acres of currently roadless land.

The industry would like to know, as soon as possible, which public lands can be used for commercial timbering and which cannot. That facilitates economic planning.

But it is surprising that many leaders in the timber industry have opposed the RARE II concept, even though their people originated the idea and it will serve their best interests over the long run.

The catch apparently is that to some degree it also serves the best interests of wilderness advocates. And the general public. Not only will the debate over the roadless area resource be finished much faster, but the management of these public forest lands for their prime values — be it wilderness or timbering — will be speeded up. Under the normal planning process it could take upwards of 15 to 20 years to accomplish the allocation process. Cutler believes he can cut years off that.

Cutler is presently on an extended tour of national forest states. Everywhere he goes he talks with evangelistic fervor to industry and environmental leaders, as well as agency officials. In Missoula he said he is looking for ways to depolarize the highly emotional debate on the roadless area issue. He emphasized that all sides will be heard in the debate, and he wants each side to realize that overall it will gain more than it will lose.

There will be an expansion of the wilder-

ness system. But there also will be faster release to timber management of other presently roadless acres. And there will be studies of areas where the decision to designate as wilderness or commercial forest land is too difficult to make without more information.

More importantly, Cutler's proposal will shift the debate from the basically marginal timber lands involved in the roadless areas to focus attention where it should be — on more intensive management of the better timber-producing sites, many of which are already roaded.

Cutler didn't say it, but he might have, that it is senseless to argue interminably and vituperatively over the marginal timber lands that compose the bulk of the present roadless areas. Much of these roadless lands obviously are of higher value as wilderness than as commercial timbering areas. It would be far better to invest our public money in better timber-producing sites and get out of the business of deficit resource management.

Cutler did say he would like to see an

end to the endless debate on the issue. He would like to determine now the proper allocation of these lands and get at the process of managing the lands for their key values, be it commercial forestry, wilderness, or others.

That makes sense. The debate could go on for 20 more years. Cutler would have it over in two or three.

His new program — RARE II — would speed up and improve the drive toward better management on the national forests. It deserves support.

Burk

the missoulian

Founded May 1, 1873

JOHN TALBOT-PUBLISHER
EDWARD A. COYLE-EDITOR
SAM REYNOLDS-EDITORIAL
PAGE EDITOR



fix the responsibility

(In reference to the July 14 editorial on International Women's Year.)

It was anger, not fear, that took me to Helena, plus the opportunity to be heard, for a change.

The ones who were in the minority over there had had it all their own way up to then. At last, they had the chance

3. She is widely traveled, due to this position.

4. She is happily married to a man who accepts her child as his own and they have another child also.

She accomplished these things strictly through her own drive and determination, not because some do-gooder decid-

woman wants to play silly games and not become pregnant, why doesn't she have a tubal ligation? That way she can be sure she won't have to dispose of her unborn child by abortion.

5. The Hotchpotch — women are put down for opting to stay home, put down to the point they feel they have to apolo-

EDITORIAL PAGE — editorials, letters, opinion

timber subsidies finally

How much of a tax subsidy is enough? Or too much? Is it good economics to purposely lose public money when such a policy would be anathema to private enterprise operations in the same field?

There is no question that many timber sales on the national forests in Montana and elsewhere are made on a subsidy basis, and

often as money-losing propositions. Public tax dollars are spent to build and maintain roads in some areas, administer timber sales and sometimes reforest a cut-over area. Many times the amount of dollars spent for these purposes far exceeds that which can be taken in from the sale of the timber, now or in the future.

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To Don Schwennesen:

Our committee and the residents of Granite County are appalled at the way you wrote the story on the re-inclusion of Welcome Creek in the Endangered American Wilderness Bill.

In it you mention the signatures and testimony of one resident in Granite

composed of several hard-working small towns, some excellent sizable cattle ranches, some small ranches, mining industry, and logging as well as recreationists, retired people, teachers, and others. Signatures in opposition came from all the people who work and live and pay taxes in Granite County.

Our committee is a legally-appointed committee serving by appointment of our county commissioners, without remuneration, but representing all the people. We do deal in facts and present a well-balanced meeting of the minds and views. Granite County would not be what it is if it had not been taken care of it by those of us who have lived our lives in the area.

We think it is about time you started telling both sides of Granite County and maybe just take some time to come to Drummond or Philipsburg and see the heart of the county and what makes it tick.

Historically, those who have lived in an area, made a living there, paid the taxes are those that know the most about it and are working the hardest to preserve it on a sound economic basis. Maybe it is about time you got acquainted with the people that live in the mainstream of the county and really know it. You might then want to include their side of the story. — Esther J. McDonald, Chairman KEEP, P.O. Box A, Philipsburg.

local comment

County, (29). The Committee for Economic and Environmental Protection (KEEP) also testified at the hearing, but in opposition and presented over 250 signatures in opposition which are included in the hearing record.

Granite County is not just a little subdivision in Lower Rock Creek. It is

group opposes bill

As president of the Rock Creek Protective Association, I would like to express my protest to a portion of Don Schwennesen's story on the front page of the Missoulian of July 15th.

It was stated that 39 landowners along lower Rock Creek signed a petition in support of the Welcome Creek

tion," to this person, as was published in the Los Angeles Times of Dec. 3, 1972, by Joan Sweeney, who evidently interviewed Adam and his wife shortly after they arrived here from Union, N.J.

The Rock Creek Protective Association, as of June 30, 1977, consisted of about 140 landowners of record, on lower Rock Creek, about one-half of the total names appearing on the county records, a much more satisfactory representation than those 39 names which appeared on a petition to "have a hearing."

Adam Michnevich, not being a member of the association, may not realize that 39 names is quite a minority. Also, it is my understanding that the landowners on upper Rock Creek, almost unanimously, disapprove of Welcome Creek being under HR 3454.

The Rock Creek Protective Association went on record by virtue of a letter to the Forest Service, right after the

hearings on land use on lower Rock Creek, that it approved a certain form of land use, with certain reservations and did not express its approval of Welcome Creek being under HR 3454.

It bothers me considerably that both Dale Burk and Don Schwennesen have indicated certain attitudes of Rock Creek landowners that are not, in effect, the attitude of the majority of folks on lower Rock Creek.

As president of the Rock Creek Protective Association, I would like to inform The Missoulian, Dale Burk, Don Schwennesen and the general public that Rep. Max Baucus' successful attempt to delete Welcome Creek from HR 3454 was applauded, and through a carbon copy of this letter, we urge him to muster up the strength to overcome Rep. Phil Burton's California recent amendment and get Welcome Creek watershed off of HR 3454. — Kenneth N. Handley, Clinton.

local comment

proposal. I, for one, signed a petition circulated by the Adam Michnevich, who was credited as being a "spokesman for the landowners." This petition I signed was for a "hearing," not a petition in support of the Welcome Creek proposal.

Also, I do not attribute the title of "spokesman for the landowners" to this person, any more than I attribute the title of "Head of the Rock Creek Association"

zapping bella from ab to z

By HENRY S. PENNYPACKER

Remember the old World War II acronym, FUBARSO? It was used by staff people to describe a situation that was worse than snafud, one that was "Fucked Up Beyond All Reason."

But not in all.

When Oklahoma women found out in time about the scam, they turned out in force at the state TWY meeting and routed Bella's forces. And in 1968, when the 30 women

influence for good in our society, though tainly have always been around. Up though, we have never thought to place of social approval upon their conduct by

Flathead Forest Study

New Inventory Finding More Roadless Land

By JoAnn SPEELMAN
Missoula Flathead Bureau
KALISPELL — The initial reinventory of roadless areas on the Flathead National Forest indicates about 1.7 million acres of the 3.4-million-acre forest are included in the roadless classification.

The study has important implications

for the use of the forest land in the area.

Bob Gibson, long-range planner for the Flathead National Forest (FNF), said the reinventory was ordered by Asst. Secretary of Agriculture Dr. M. Rupert Cutler.

Commonly referred to as RARE II, or RERARE, the reinventory repeats

the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation conducted by the Forest Service about five years ago.

Different Criteria

This time, the criteria are somewhat different, and Cutler has predicted increases in the acres placed under RARE II status.

During the roadless inventory process, public workshops will be held nationwide to get comments on areas left out or to be dropped, and guidelines for evaluating the roadless areas as wilderness, study areas or as areas for multiple use of the land.

Gibson said the study will result in the roadless acreage being expanded, partly because the new criteria being used direct the Forest Service to include acreages up to the edge of roads and cut areas, instead of staying back from them.

His initial work has shown an increase of about 50,000 acres of roadless area on the FNF since the first RARE inventory. This inventory shows 1,680,793 acres in RARE II, which includes about one million acres in the Bob Marshall and Mission Mountain wildernesses.

Affect Sales

The areas identified in RARE II by Gibson to date, if they remain roadless, will affect seven scheduled timber sales that include about 30 million board feet of timber.

Gibson said other sales may be affected also.

Under the guidelines for identifying roadless areas, Gibson said, the Forest Service was to include all roadless areas of at least 5,000 acres, areas adjacent to existing wildernesses and areas included in legislative-mandated studies such as the Great Bear Wilderness study area.

The new criteria of going to the edge of roads and cut areas will mean some significant changes, he said. For example, the boundary set by Congress for

the Great Bear Wilderness study area included 371,116 acres, and Gibson said the RARE II guidelines could increase that by about 15,400 acres.

Workshop Aug. 3

A public workshop is set for Aug. 3 at 7 p.m. at the Outlaw Inn in Kalispell to get information on the Flathead's RARE II proposals.

Suggestions for additions, deletions or corrections will be used to revise the list, and comments on guidelines for classifying the areas as instant wilderness, study areas or multiple use will be developed.

The first RARE was criticized because areas were overlooked or gerrymandered, and Cutler proposed the RARE II on May 6, saying he hoped within seven to nine months to have all roadless areas classified as instant wilderness, study areas or for multiple use.

Completing this classification quickly would complete the wilderness system and give lumber mills knowledge on how much material will be available from national forests, Cutler has said.

He also has said not all the areas identified in RARE II as roadless will be put into wilderness classification, nor left for multiple use such as timber harvest and recreation.

The 50,000 acres tentatively added to the original RARE tally by the reinventory are in such areas as the Thompson-Seton area on the North Fork River drainage, where the acreage went from 18,500 to 23,000 on the Flathead forest portion. The Kootenai National Forest portion remains at 5,700 acres.

Other gains were 260 acres in the

Mt. Hefty area to 13,700 acres, 340 acres in the Tuchuck area to 13,800 acres, around the proposed boundary for the Great Bear Wilderness, and several other areas.

Gibson said no roadless areas were identified on what is commonly referred to as the Island unit south of Kalispell, or in the Tally Lake area.

Because of limits of cost, manpower and equipment, maps of the RARE II designations will not be available until the workshop, Gibson said, but the master map can be seen at the FNF headquarters in Kalispell.

Rapid Action

Speaking in Missoula last week, Cutler expressed hope that between 50 and 75 per cent of the roadless areas can be quickly agreed upon "by industry and environmentalists as either suitable for wilderness or suitable for timber harvest."

Gibson said the RARE II plan, as it now stands, leaves about 700,000 acres of the FNF for multiple uses, and puts about 1.7 million acres in roadless or wilderness status.

However, not all of the 700,000 acres is suitable for timber harvest, putting even greater pressure on those acres where timber can be harvested, he said.

During the Aug. 3 workshop, he said, the public may identify other areas which should be included in the RARE II inventory, or suggest that some areas already included be dropped.

Following that workshop, re-evaluation of the roadless areas will be completed and the final proposals forwarded for final action and designation.



Bob Gibson, long-range planner for the Flathead National Forest, left, discusses proposed roadless areas with Dr. Loren Kreck, center,

and Tom Hurlock, two Flathead Valley residents who are active in wilderness and conservation activities. (JoAnn Speelman Photo)

Questions Remain Concerning Fish Kill in St. Ignatius Area

By RICHARD EGGERT
Missoula Correspondent

ST. IGNATIUS — It has been two weeks since a weed-killing chemical accidentally got into trout ponds owned by the Deter family north of St. Ignatius, and questions still remain about exactly what happened.

On July 8 Herman Deter, who raises the trout commercially, was putting up hay when he noticed a Lake County Weed Control pumper truck drive by the Spring Ditch spraying

The reason everyone is so interested in mud and dead algae from the Deter's pond is because nobody really knows what happened to the fish. The sequence of events would seem to indicate the spray used by Lake County Weed Control had something to do with it but the samples must be analyzed to discover if there are traces of the herbicide.

For almost a week county weed control officials would not reveal what was used in the spraying project. Earlier this week Deter learned the spray was a formulation of a com-

EDITORIAL PAGE — editorials, letters, opinion

roadless area hearings: a chance to decide

During August the Forest Service will kick off a new round of public hearings on what has turned out to be one of the region's hottest resource controversies: the future of roadless areas.

Those who enjoy Montana's out-of-doors, or who depend on it for a livelihood, are divided into two broad camps.

On one hand are those who believe that most of what is left of Montana's wild, primitive country ought to be open for a variety of human uses. The way you open areas is by building more roads to provide access for vehicles.

Woodworkers, miners, ranchers and motorized recreationists are generally in the vanguard of those who advocate a continua-

tion of the past trends. They would like to see virtually all of the public forests opened up to a wide range of human uses.

But there are other uses than human ones, according to those in the opposing camp who seek to preserve more of what is left of Montana's roadless country in its natural, original state.

They believe more of Montana's untouched high country should be added to the wilderness system, where it would be virtually immune to gradual, piecemeal human development unless Congress decided otherwise.

Against this backdrop, you'd think that the Forest Service could provide a meaning-

ful overview that would depict the extent of the remaining roadless acreage and its potential importance to those whose jobs may depend upon it.

The Forest Service is attempting to pull together such information in advance of public hearings next month.

But so far the agency is being very guarded with its numbers, in anticipation of the fact that both camps will quibble with whatever information is finally divulged.

At least a few things can be pieced together, and they suggest that the nation has just about used up its supply of the virgin wildlands that make Montana a place of rare beauty and isolation.

Roughly a third of the nation — about 761 million of America's 2.3 billion acres of land — is in the public domain.

But only about 14 million acres — scarcely two-thirds of one per cent of America — has been set aside by Congress through the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Nearly all of the wilderness system has been carved out of the national forests — a point that was emphasized by Assistant Secretary of Agriculture M. Rupert Cutler during his recent visit to Missoula.

Cutler was pointedly wondering, as many have wondered before, why Interior — the nation's largest public landlord — has set

aside so little for future generations.

To be sure, some of Interior's national park and wildlife refuge lands are being added to the wilderness system. But presumably humanity has left its mark upon or has spoken for most of the lands in Interior's charge.

In Montana some 16.7 million acres, roughly 18 per cent of the state's 94 million acres, are administered by the Forest Service. Most of those acres are in the western half of the state.

But fewer than two million acres in Montana have been added to the wilderness system.

New areas have been proposed, but even if all of them ultimately become wilderness, the state will only have somewhere between five and six million wilderness acres.

That turns out to be about six to seven per cent of the state, an amount that wouldn't even make a good healthy tithe in Jimmy Carter's Baptist church.

Montanans will soon be called upon to help decide how much of the state should be preserved for the future. Let's hope the public involvement is broad and that the decisions are good ones.

Easterners decided wrong, and now they come to Montana to experience America's wilderness heritage.

—Schwennessen

cut the wiretaps

By TOM WICKER
(c) N.Y. Times News Service

The Senate Judiciary Committee is about to take up a much-disputed bill to bring the last area of uncontrolled federal wiretapping — for foreign intelligence purposes — under the authority of the federal courts. But there's a catch.

The legislation of 1968, which made it possible for the Department of Justice to obtain a federal court order authorizing a wiretap on someone suspected of criminal activity, required the department to make a showing to the court of "probable cause" that a crime is being or about to be committed.

In a recent column, I presented statistics to show that too many federal judges — and state judges acting under similar state laws — issue such wiretap orders almost automatically, without requiring a real showing of probable cause. From 1969 through 1976, only 15 of 5,563 wiretap applications were rejected in federal or state courts.

Even such protection as may be of-

laws, hence, it's claimed, probable cause of criminal activity can't always be shown even when the security of the United States may be impaired.

When pressed in congressional hearings, however, neither Justice nor intelligence community officials made a convincing case for the non-criminal standard.

In a further effort to make his point, Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell provided the judiciary committee with six hypothetical cases in which he said the non-criminal standard would be necessary to protect American security.

The American Civil Liberties Union — an opponent of S.1566 and of all wiretapping — analyzed the six cases in its Washington office and came to the conclusion that in all six either probable cause could be shown that there was a violation of the espionage laws, or a judge probably would not issue a warrant even under the non-criminal standard of S.1566.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, the principal Democratic sponsor of the legisla-

tion may be.

S.1566, moreover, would repeal a provision of the 1968 law that disclaims any intent to limit whatever "inherent" powers to tap and bug a President may have or think he has. So its passage would mean that electronic surveillance could be carried out only in areas approved by Congress and in cases specifically authorized by the courts — never at the sole discretion of the executive branch.

Efforts will therefore be made to eliminate the "non-criminal standard," without killing S.1566. Sen. James Abouresk of South Dakota apparently will offer an amendment to that effect in the Judiciary Committee. A spokesman for Kennedy said the senator believed it better to bypass the issue in the committee, but that he would support on the Senate floor an amendment to require a criminal standard for intelligence tapping, as for any other kind of electronic surveillance.

What is remarkable is that in two



FS Seems to Favor Wild Lands, Study Shows

By DON SCHWENNESEN
Missoulian Staff Writer

Burlington Northern has released figures from a private study indicating that with land-use planning completed on more than half the national forests in Montana, about 50 per cent of the lands already planned will remain roadless.

Another 12 per cent will be "near roadless," allowing for timber harvesting by helicopters, long cable systems or other newer techniques that require no roads, the figures indicate.

Don Nettleton, director of land management for Burlington Northern's Rocky Mountain district, told The Missoulian Thursday that BN developed the figures by reviewing all the draft and final impact statements completed to date on Forest Service planning units in Montana.

The company owns about 800,000 acres of land in Montana, 700,000 acres of which is considered commercial timberland. Some of that acreage is intermingled with national forest timberland in roadless areas. Land use plans made by the Forest Service will have a direct effect on BN land use. In addition, Plum Creek Lumber Co. in Columbia Falls, a BN subsidiary, purchases some timber harvested from national forest land.

The BN figures have been reviewed by the Forest Service and by a variety of groups, including the Environmental Information Center in Helena, he said.

They have also been furnished to western Montana Rep. Max Baucus, who inserted them in the Congressional Record June 22 on the eve of subcommittee hearings on the Endangered American Wilderness bill.

According to the BN study, planning is completed or nearly completed on about 57 per cent of the 16,344,796 acres administered by the Forest Service in Montana.

The Forest Service administers a bit less than a fifth of all lands in the state. Most of the national forest lands are in the western half of Montana.

On the completed planning units, according to BN:

- Wilderness and primitive areas account for 24 per cent, or 1,175,389 acres.

- Wilderness study areas account for 16 per cent, or 1,484,364 acres. That figure includes the "new study areas" identified by the Forest Service during the 1972 Roadless Area Review and Evaluation (RARE).

After the RARE inventory five years ago the Forest Service chief set aside what has been called the "cream of

the crop" — about one out of every five roadless acres — for possible inclusion in the wilderness system.

Long-range Forest Service projections suggest that 90 per cent of these "new study areas" or "selected areas" will ultimately become wilderness.

- Roadless management is planned for 10 per cent of all lands (929,269 acres) during the current planning period. That means those acres would remain roadless for at least the next 10 years but might be opened for timber harvesting after that.

- Near-roadless management is planned for 12 per cent of all lands, or 1,131,578 acres. That means any logging would have to be done by innovative methods, employing helicopter, cable or similar techniques that do not rely so heavily on road construction for access to timber.

Such lands are typically sensitive areas where slopes are steep or soils are unstable. Careless practices can degrade water quality or damage the ability of the land to produce in the future.

- Restricted timber management is planned on 15 per cent of forest lands, or 1,402,297 acres. That means timber harvesting would be strictly regulated according to careful plans designed to protect popular scenic vistas or to enhance important game range areas.

- Timber management would be the main objective on 23 per cent of national forest lands, or 2,121,829 acres. The figures suggest that Forest Service planning is tilting heavily toward wilderness and roadless area protection.

However, environmentalists were quick to point out that Forest Service planners have concentrated on planning the roadless areas first, to open up roadless acreage that may be suitable for timber production.

"I haven't seen the report," said Phil Tawney of the EIC when asked about it Friday. "The only way I can come up with 50 per cent" of the national forests already planned is by "including all the roadless areas," he said.

"You realize a very small proportion of that is going to be classified wilderness."

Tawney said that out of 219 Montana roadless areas comprising 5.2 million acres identified in RARE I, only 36 comprising 1.6 million acres were selected as "new study areas."

"The remaining 183 were allocated to other uses," he said.

"Somewhere between 36 and 219 there's a proper bal-

Citizen's Efforts Stop Speeder

By ANNETTE TAYLOR
Missoulian Staff Writer

Oliver Lee envisioned a scene of "death waiting around the corner" Wednesday morning when he saw a white car speed across his path through the intersection of Skyline and Duncan drives.

Lee said he thought about his two children, Linda, 12, and Scott, 7, who live and play in the neighborhood. He thought about "a lot of my little friends" from the neighborhood and the children's pets.

"I turned around and followed him (a my car)," Lee said. "My idea was to get the license number."

The car was traveling about 80 to 100 miles an hour, Lee estimated, "faster than anything I had ever seen on a freeway."

Followed Car

Lee followed the car north on Duncan Drive as it skidded around corners, turned right on a gravel road where the pavement ends, and up toward Rattlesnake Ranch, near the Montana Power Co. substation.

The car traveled too fast for Lee to see the plate number but just before the car reached the ranch, Lee saw and memorized the number.

"The car went up the Montana Power road, and I knew there was no way out, that he would have to come back through the road," Lee said.



Oliver Lee

now point with my car. There were rocks on one side and steel corral fence on the other."

While the speeding car was still out of sight, Lee went to the ranch house and called the 911 emergency number.

Dispatchers sent Missoula County sheriff's deputies, who already were searching for the car because of three previous calls.

Meanwhile, Lee went back to his car and waited behind one of the corral fences.

going so fast," Lee said. "They (the persons in the car) might have been armed or something and I didn't want to get involved with anything like that so that's why I hid behind the fence."

"Sure enough, they came back down the road, stopped and shouted obscenities at me — to move my blank car."

"I told them it wouldn't do any good, that the police and sheriff were on their way. They asked how they could get out of there and I told them to go back up the road, knowing they couldn't get out that way."

Stopped by Deputies

The driver left again but returned shortly to be greeted by deputies.

Darwin LeCompte, 19, 2214 Sauter Lane, was arrested for failure to drive in a careful and prudent manner and without a proper drivers license.

LeCompte pleaded guilty to the charges Wednesday afternoon, and Justice of the Peace Bill Monger sentenced him to 10 days in the Missoula County jail on each charge and fined him \$100. The jail terms will run concurrently.

"It's always nice to have citizens' cooperation," one of the arresting officers said later.

Another officer commented, "It's just that kind of citizen involvement

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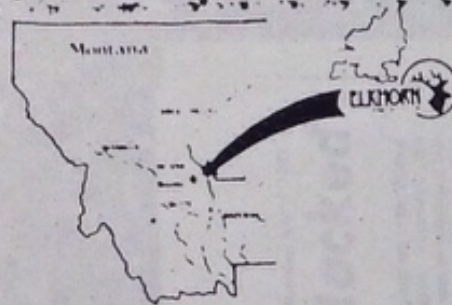
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ROLL TOP DESKS, LIVING ROOM GROUPINGS.

said BOB KALLOS, life management coordinator. "Why are they so intent on changing a wilderness area? They are here to make money and not make resources there."

The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, July 1, 1977



Elkhorn alternatives unveiled

By DAVE SHORS
IR Staff Writer

Six alternative uses for the Elkhorn Wilderness Study area — running the gamut from total wilderness classification to no wilderness at all — were unveiled this morning by

the U. S. Forest Service.

The public has until July 18 to review and respond to the alternative package for the 85,760-acre area southeast of Helena.

Then a draft wilderness proposal will be prepared. It will be made public in early 1978. The public's next chance to comment will follow, during public hearings on the wilderness proposal, according to a news release from Helena Forest Supervisor James Jordan and Deerlodge Forest Supervisor, Karl Mecklenburg.

The six alternatives for the area were developed and based on "existing resource data from the study area and information received from the public workshops" held during April in Helena and Butte, Jordan said.

THE ALTERNATIVES

Alternative "A". It designates maximum wilderness, including the 79,790 acres designated for study by Public Law 94-667 passed by Congress in 1976 after it was introduced by Congressman John Melcher, D-Mont., plus an additional 5,970 acres identified for wilderness study.

Grazing would be allowed to continue, as would mineral explorations with more restrictions.

Alternative "B", which is similar to "A", but designates for wilderness classification only the 79,790 acres identified in Public Law 94-667.

Alternative "C". It proposes 60,300 acres for wilderness classification and excludes "those areas which have low suitability for wilderness classification." Land excluded is on the perimeter of the study area, mostly on the northern tip and the eastern side. The Tixer Basin area

remains in this wilderness proposal.

Alternative "D", which would exclude the Tixer Basin area from proposed Wilderness classification. It reduces the proposed wilderness area to 46,490, cutting out the center of the study area, that north of Tixer Lakes. "Boundaries are located to minimize existing and potential conflicts with other resource use," a description says.

Alternative "E". It proposes two islands of land for wilderness classification and a total of 23,550 acres. One area surrounds High Peak and Casey Peak, the other snakes along the southern border of the area.

"Included are those areas having the highest suitability rating. Areas where other high resource values exist are excluded," a description of "C" states. "The wilderness quality index rating for this alternative is higher than any of the other alternatives. Opportunities for known mineral development, intensive management, timber harvest, transportation systems, and primitive recreation are optimized under this alternative."

Alternative "F". This alternative proposes no wilderness. Motorized equipment use would be allowed to continue. Opportunities for logging and mining would remain and the "opportunity for intensive grazing management would continue."

AN INFORMATION

package accompanying the list of the six alternatives, describes resource potential in the study area — timber, minerals, grazing range, wildlife, recreation and transportation on roads and trails.

Each resource is mapped and the Tixer Basin area



TIMBER SUSTAINABILITY

- ☐ Unsuitable for Timber Management
- ☐ Suitable for Timber Management

ON THE OTHER — A second map shows the Tixer Basin area is suitable for timber management. The Elkhorn Citizens Organization wants the area included in a Wilderness designation.

Timber interests don't. The basin is included in alternatives A through C, and excluded in alternatives D through F.

shows to be a key area on each.

The most land suitable for timber management is in the Tixer Basin area.

The area also receives the heaviest recreational use, getting 46 out of every 100 visitors to the study area.

So it is sought by logging interests, while environmentalists are

fighting to protect the region from logging.

Also in the Tixer Basin, there is "proven mineral potential. There are grazing allotments there; also elk range, mountain goat use areas, the highest hunter density, and roads and trails."

People on the Forest Service's Elkhorn Study mailing list will receive a copy

of the alternative package in the mail. Others can get the information by contacting either the Helena National Forest Office here, or the Deerlodge National Forest office in Butte.

Comments should be addressed to: Elkhorn Wilderness Study, Helena National Forest, 616 Helena Ave., Helena, Mont. 59601.

ON ONE HAND — A map included in Elkhorn Wilderness Study Area alternatives shows

the Tixer Basin area receives the heaviest recreational use in the area — 46 per cent.

Holiday closures

All city, county, state and federal offices will be closed for the July 4 holiday on Monday.

There will be no garbage collection on Monday and the city landfill site will be almost vacant.

The Lewis and Clark County Library will be closed.

The state liquor stores will be closed Monday and Tuesday next week. Since Monday is a regular day off for state liquor store employees

The Independent Record, Helena, Mont., Monday, July 11, 1977 — 3

preading Wilderness inventory attacked

which refuse to live in communities that have fluoridated water, a 4.4 per cent increase over the number in 1969.

The federal figures, current as of Dec. 31, 1975, show that in addition to the communities that fluoridate their water, there are 2,630 communities that have a natural fluoride level that provides the same protection.

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NOXON (AP) — The coordinator of the Northwest Citizens for Wilderness claims the U.S. Forest Service plans to omit large areas of potential wilderness from its impending inventory of roadless areas in the northern Rocky Mountains.

Mike Comola of Noxon said the agency plans for a repeat version of a 1972 roadless area review and evaluation are "unacceptable and violate the intent of the Carter administration."

"The Forest Service has departed 180 degrees from what was intended by assistant Agriculture secretary M. Rupert Cutler, who directed the agency four months ago to prepare a new inventory of roadless areas," Comola said.

His organization will prepare its own inventory data for presentation at public hearings later this summer, he said.

Comola particularly criticized a provision of Forest Service guidelines allowing local foresters to omit any roadless area from the inventory if a local land use management plan already has been written for the area.

Ray Hunter, head of the program in the Forest Service's Northern Region, defended the forthcoming inventory. He said he believes it fully complies with national guidelines that presumably have Cutler's approval.

But he said under the guidelines, there will be no review of roadless areas that already have been planned.

"If we went back and opened all that up again, none of our previous efforts would be of any value at all," he said.

Comola said he would not recommend every roadless area for wilderness study and said the timber industry has a right to know which areas are going to be open for harvesting.

But he said he did not see how the Forest Service could make a proper evaluation of roadless areas if it is planning to omit many of the areas from the initial inventory.

He said members of his organization are planning to fight the Forest Service process, if necessary, on 10 national forests in the northern Rockies.

Dixon fights to save school

DIXON (AP) — For the second time this year a delegation of residents from this Flathead Indian Reservation town plan to take a petition to Helena in an attempt to save their high school.

Amy Depoe, chairman of the Dixon Indian Education Committee, said the petitions asking the state Board of Education to override a District 9 School Board decision to close the high school would be presented to officials today.

She said the petitions were circulated in the Sanders County community, and the drive was expected to produce about 150 signatures, "which should be enough to make the state board know we mean business."

The state board was asked in March to grant a one-year probationary ex-

tension on state accreditation for the high school.

The school, which has been plagued by low student enrollment for several years, had been placed on probation and scheduled for closure by the state superintendent of public instruction.

However, the state board agreed to extend accreditation and State Foundation money for one more year if the school could produce a plan that would bring it up to minimum standards.

Then, last month, District 9 voters rejected both a 113-

mill high school levy. Following the election the district board voted 2-to-1 to close the high school and bus students about 20 miles to Charlo High School in Lake County.

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others, garage sale plann- 443-4056, or 443-5336 committee of Helena Com-

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Reiman

haut market, and put more resources there," said Stanley

SUCH A SHIFT in emphasis would affect the low volume areas. Helena wouldn't completely lose airline service, but it could lose one of its two carriers, according to Kelleher.

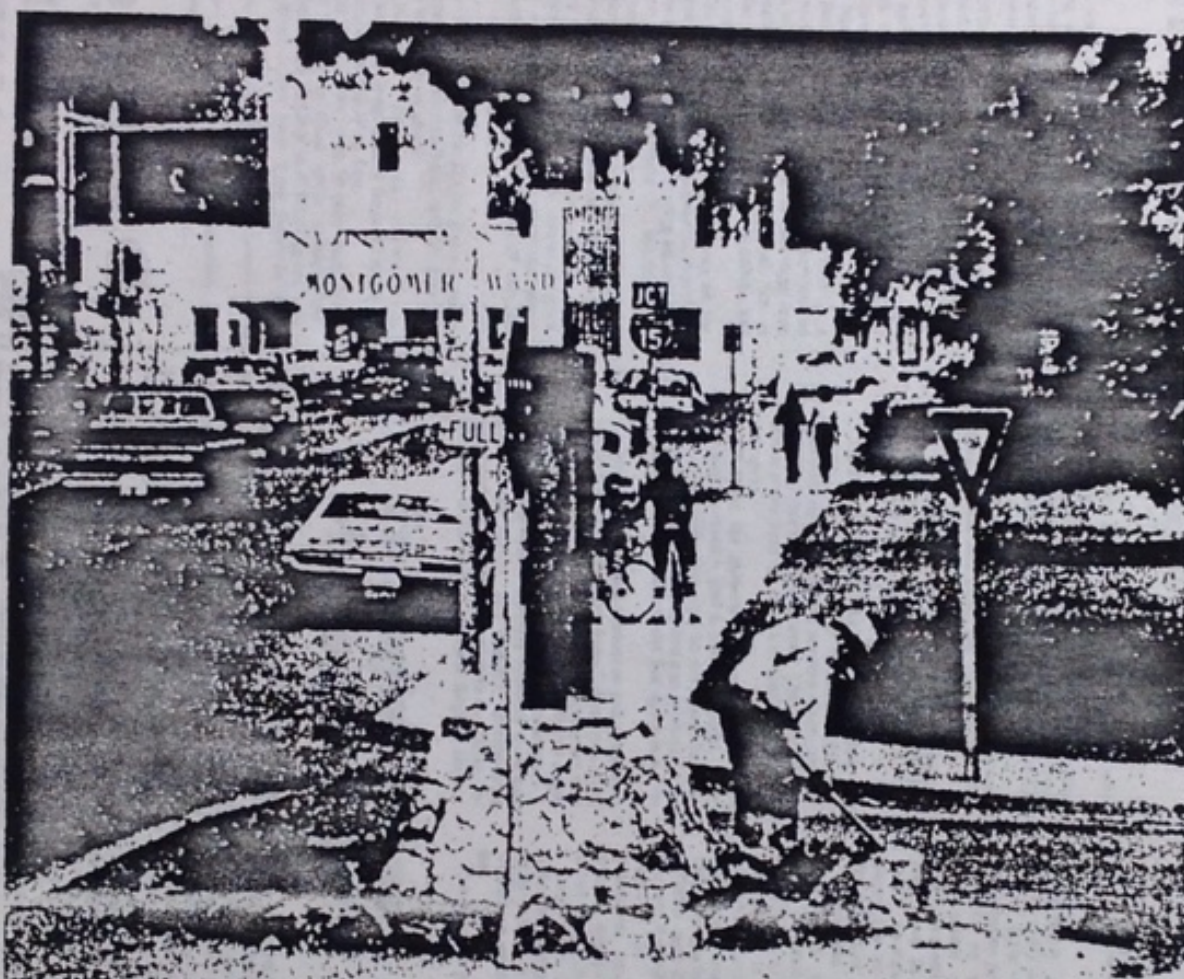
The new bill incorporates features from both S. 609,

"Why are they so intent on changing a system which without a doubt is the best aviation transport system in the world... and the cheapest."

Stanley quoted a recent special report in "U.S. News and World Report." In it, a public survey showed airlines top the business community in ratings for value given the buyer, safety records, and customer information about products.

SAID BOB KELLEHER, city management coordinator

new air service subsidy system to support. "The bill also speaks of loosening the government as far as subsidy to the air service," Kelleher continued. "It appears there will be considerably more subsidy presently being provided if the new becomes effective."



Island in the stream

With traffic swirling around him, city employee James Buckner, 1805 Joslyn, finds an oasis amid congestion as he tends flowers on the island at Neill Avenue and Fuller

Helena Independent Record

Street. Buckner also is responsible for the care of Hill Park and Women's Park, which are across Neill Avenue from the Civic Center. (Staff photo by Randy Mills)

July 13, 1977

No action on forest use plan

The press of other business continues to delay action on a proposed land-use plan for National Forest land south of Helena.

Public comment on the Forest Service's "Colorado-Unionville-Travis Planning Unit," which had been given a July 15 deadline last winter but which was extended in late May to Dec. 31 of this year, continues to come in, according to the agency.

But other commitments, including work on a wilderness study for the Elkhorn Mountains and inventories of other proposed roadless areas in the forest, make delay necessary for work on the planning unit in Helena's backyard.

"We're not able to get to preparation of a final environmental impact statement anyway," said Forest Service coordinator John Sherrod, "so we might as well continue to receive public comment on it."

The Forest Service proposal for the 22,000 acres of National Forest land in the planning unit would bring some changes and has drawn opposition from persons living in the area.

AMONG THE CHANGES are new foot trails, some reduction in grazing and increased logging and associated road building.

A new foot trail would extend from Mount Helena to the site of Park City, a

former mining town near Grizzly Gulch. The trail would be nominated as a National Recreation Trail under the National Systems Trail Act.

The trail also would extend on to the historic Hale Ditch and Park Lake.

Portions of the area opened to logging would be in the 6,200-acre Colorado Roadless Area, which would preclude future consideration of the region as a national wilderness.

It is logging, with its associated roads, that causes the most worries for residents of the area.

They fear clear-cutting will damage the forest environment, and they suspect that the rumbling of lumber trucks and an increase of private vehicles

attracted to the area by the new logging roads would damage the rural atmosphere of their homesites.

The planning unit, one of 12 in the Helena National Forest, includes the lower Tenmile Creek Valley and the minor streams and gulches that drain from the National Forest into the valley, including Colorado Gulch, Nelson Gulch, Grizzly Gulch, Orofino Gulch and Dry Gulch.

The northern boundary of the area is at Helena's southern city limits.

THE EAST BOUNDARY encompasses portions of lower Prickly Pear Creek Watershed, including the minor drainages from Lump Gulch north.

The south boundary is Lump Gulch from its mouth to Travis Creek, and the Buffalo-Corral Gulch Divide to Chessman Reservoir.

The west boundary is the Tenmile-Colorado Gulch Divide including the east slopes of Colorado Mountain and Black Mountain.

According to Forest Service figures, there are at least 83 suburban family residences within the forest boundary in the Unionville-Grizzly Gulch-Orofino Gulch areas. Other homes dot the area along Travis Creek and Buffalo Gulch.

In addition, there are 52 suburban homes in Colorado Gulch, just outside the forest boundary.

Conc featu quar

The State will be joined Stirling Quar Helena school instrumental n during its con night.

The Sen Quartet, under of Patrick Ki the concert a the Memorial Shell. The ment of the feature "Co Grouso Op. 8 for."

The quart group is con leen Robert Kathy Hai violin, and cello. The a group is Teresa Ni Bartoe, Ber and Sarah violins. Su Mary Stet; Scope, Kath Sandi Schw good violins; and Patrick Cyndee Bau Brackman Thomas, or Butzlaff, str

The State will perform der the dir Vance. The consist o Emblem Bigelow; by Alpert; by Alpert; "The Music lson; choral; Pure the s sicbetti; Beach Man selections f Lady" by L Spangled Ba

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Fires gut forests . . .

(Continued from Page 1)

which was contained Saturday night but was still burning in spots early today. Another burned in heavy timber 18 miles north of Hanna, and a third was on Horse Ridge 30 miles southwest of Darchenne.

ANOTHER 600-ACRE fire was reported on rangeland northeast of Nephi in central Utah and was threatening forests on Mt. Nebo.

As crews battle the major fires in Montana, Utah and Wyoming, logistical support, fire fighters, aircraft and equipment are being channeled through a quiet center on the edge of the Boise, Idaho airport.

The Boise Interagency Fire Center (BIFC), a cooperative effort of the U.S. Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management, is providing men and machines to fight the Cart Creek fire in Utah, the Pattee Canyon fire near Missoula, and the Jackson Hole fire in Wyoming.

"We're beginning to pick up support on the fires with manpower and equipment, moving it from one place to another, providing information and service," said Arnold F. Hartigan, a spokesman for the center.

He said the BIFC has rounded up miscellaneous crews and equipment and arranged for airlifting the material to the fires.

"All the requests for the state (Montana) goes through a federal agency who requests help," said Glenn Joki, situation coordinator for the center.

"ANY REQUEST FOR HELP from a large fire is channeled through here, and we give assistance wherever required."

For instance, Joki said, crews from Washington and Oregon have been airlifted by BIFC aircraft to the Utah fire.

He said four crews, with 20 men each, were airlifted Sunday to Utah while another four crews, two from Oregon and Washington, and another from Idaho, have been flown to Missoula.

"We try to find crews from an area where there are no large fires," Joki said.

He said BIFC has sent two air tankers, three helicopters and other miscellaneous radio equipment along with a 300-man camp to the Cart Creek fire.

"That camp can be set up and has all the equipment to feed and sleep 300 firefighters," Hartigan said.

"We haven't received any additional orders," Joki said. "It all depends on the fire and other fire activity in the area."

HARTIGAN SAID the fire center has also provided another service to both fires — a specially equipped forest service plane carrying infra-red camera equipment. The aircraft has flown photo runs on the fire, taking pictures of hot spots.

"It takes the pictures of the hot spots right through the smoke, and it can fly at night," Hartigan said. "The film can be developed in 30 seconds and dropped into a fire camp where an interpreter can tell where the hot spots are," he said.

Ordering additional resources and equipment is the option of the fire boss," Hartigan said. "Until an order comes through, there's no way we can judge the condition of a fire. We're simply here to coordinate movement of resources."

He said the center handles requests from any area of the nation, and Sunday, coordinators were working on a number of fires in Alaska, including a 45,000-acre blaze near Kogruk High.

Ecologist warned of fire potential

MISSOULA (AP) — Just a few days before fire raged up Pattee Canyon southeast of Missoula, a University of Montana plant ecologist warned of the hazard of living in a heavily populated, thickly wooded canyon.

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"Wildfire can't be allowed to operate like it did 200 years ago in an area like Pattee Canyon," wrote James Habeck in a July 8 letter to the editor of the Missoulian. "People who have constructed homes in our nearby forested canyons, completely surrounded by heavy organic fuel loads that are increasing each year, perhaps should have been prevented from building in those areas in the first place," he wrote.

Barely a week after the letter was published the fire started in the grass along a roadway several miles from Pattee Canyon and strong winds quickly carried it into the canyon.

"I'm not sure what the Las Vegas odds were on getting

areas or require construction of firebreaks and the use of noncombustible building materials. He said the Pattee Canyon fire may stir both local and state officials into action.

"We've got the rest of the summer to go," he said in an interview. "This may not be the grand finale. It may be just the opening act."



Wilderness success hinges on environmentalist attitudes

COEUR D'ALENE, Idaho (AP) — The success of a new wilderness designation program hinges largely on whether the government can convince environmentalists and others not to go "bunker" with lawsuits, Asst. Secretary of Agriculture Rupert Cutler says.

A roadless area review program to identify how much National Forest land should be allocated for wilderness is a delicate process, Cutler told an audience of timber industry officials here Sunday night.

Cutler said the thrust of the new Rare II program is aimed at reducing wilderness study periods from a decade to a maximum of two years.

Cutler said Rare II is aimed at getting the areas into use, either as wilderness or for multiple use.

The success of Rare II,

Cutler said, will depend largely on whether "I can persuade environmentalists and others from going bunker with suits."

Cutler said he doubted whether wilderness would be expanded much beyond a total of about 30 million acres, including grassland and Alaskan areas.

The former forestry

professor told lumbermen that he will rely heavily on his reputation as an environmentalist to persuade other environmentalists not to tie up Rare II decisions in unwise appeals.

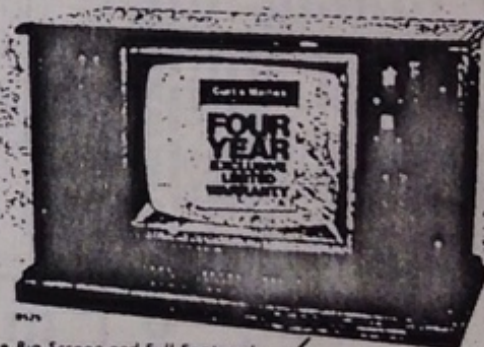
"It would be unwise to tie this thing up in court because federal energy agencies will be watching

closely the areas with high energy deposit potential for development," he said.

If environmentalists divert their energies into supporting marginal-quality roadless areas, the time could come when prime wilderness areas would be under greater pressure for development, he said.

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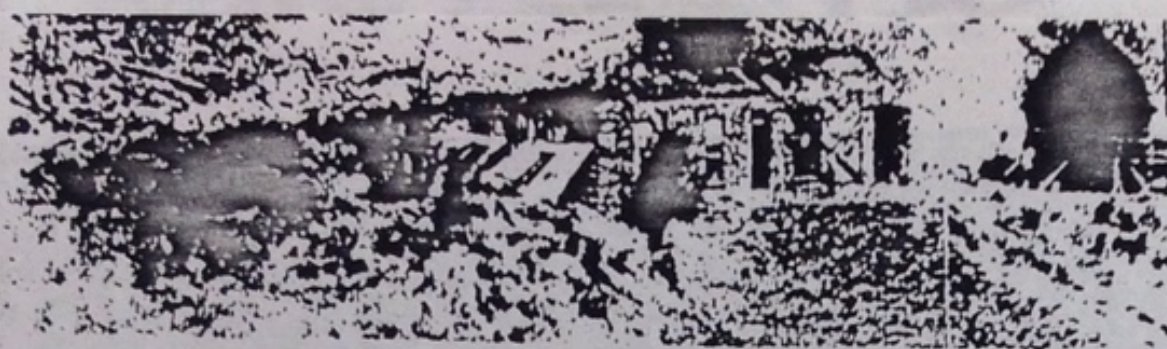
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Blue Stone is topless

The Blue Stone House, on Fire Tower Hill east of Last Chance Gulch, is slowly being leveled. But a \$112,420 Historic Preservation Grant, allocated to developer Tom Lythgoe, will be used to rebuild the picturesque 1889 structure us-

ing the original stone, windows and other architectural features. Lythgoe plans to open a restaurant in the building this winter. The estimated total cost of the project is \$307,970.

SAID BOB Kelliog, fire management coordinator for the Helena National Forest.

The cause of the stubborn 10-acre fire in the proposed Eikhorn wilderness area near Helena is still under investigation. Smoke towers and ground crews have been fighting the blaze since Saturday.

Some of the Eikhorn firefighters will leave the area today, although mop-up work is expected to continue through the week.

Kelliog said lightning accompanied today's rain storm but no reports of new fires on the Helena National Forest have been received.

A National Weather Service spokesman said the brief storm which hit Helena about 5 a.m. was just a short extension of rainy weather which dominated Montana's western slope all day Monday. The storm lost most of its clout coming over the Continental Divide and has moved nearly out of Montana.

Dry, warm weather is forecast for the next few days. The fire danger rating today is moderate.

Grass control gets clipped

City commissioners have passed a resolution of intention to abandon Park Maintenance Districts No. 35 and No. 70.

That action, taken Monday night, will make it necessary for residents in those areas to petition the city to continue to water and cut grassy boulevards. Continued maintenance will mean an increased cost to property owners.

District No. 35 includes property on Helena Avenue and Ewing Street from 6th to 16th. If boulevards are maintained in that area it will cost \$63 a year for a property owner with a 7,000 square foot lot. At the present time, the maintenance cost is \$32 a year.

In district No. 70, property owners with the same size lot would pay \$53 next year.

They now pay \$20 a year for service.

Mayor Kathleen Ramey said that if at least 40 per cent of the residents in the area — not 40 per cent of the property owners — sign a petition indicating they want the service continued, the commission will not abandon the districts.

Commissioners also voted to allow:

— A land use variance request to construct an addition to an existing residence at 1300 Birch St. which is in a CLM (Commercial-Light Residential District) zone.

— A land use variance request to construct a duplex in an R-2 (Single-family Residential District) on the northwest corner of State and Chaucer Streets.

— A conditional use permit to allow a

cafeteria to be built in the basement of the new federal building on Last Chance Gulch. The food service will be operated by blind or visually disabled people under the administration of the Montana Social and Rehabilitative Services department.

Commissioner Gary Davis recommended that no food service, other than the visually handicapped service, be permitted in the new federal building without the approval of the city commission.

The commission deferred for one week action on a proposed amendment to the city water well ordinance to allow City Attorney Bill Leaphart to include a grandfather clause in the new ordinance. The clause would allow water wells already under construction in the city to be completed.

Helena Independent Record
July 19, 1977

Roadless area workshop set

Helena is one of 19 sites in the northwest at which the Forest Service will conduct workshops as part of its National Roadless Area Review and Evaluation.

The public meeting will be at 7 p.m. Aug. 2 at the Helena High School Cafeteria.

The roadless area review involves inventorying all uncommitted federal roadless land and soliciting public views about alternative uses of these lands.

The agency conducted its first such review in 1973, but subsequent planning revealed areas that had been overlooked.

During the Aug. 2 workshop participants will be able to examine areas inventoried by the Forest Service and suggest additions, deletions or corrections. They also will be asked to help establish guidelines for evaluating roadless areas.

The evaluation, to be made later this year, will be used to recommend areas for inclusion into three categories: instant wilderness classification, those requiring further study, and those meriting consideration for land-uses other than wilderness.

In addition to attending workshops, citizens may comment in writing to the Forest Service until Sept. 15.

Police

A STEWART Homes security guard told Helena police someone broke into the Harry Cottrell residence late Monday and stole \$75 worth of food. Entrance was apparently gained through a second story window.

A MISSOULA woman, Debra Larquette, was arrested Monday for allegedly shoplifting cheese and steak from the SuperSave Market on Euclid Avenue. Police Chief Jack Williams said

the 21-year-old was found guilty in police court and fined \$50. All but two hours of a three-day jail sentence were suspended.

A SECURITY box was reported stolen from the Tim Smith residence, 2131 Billard Ave., at 6 p.m. Monday. Smith told officers the walnut-finish strongbox contained \$150 cash, blank Northwestern Bank of Helena checks, coupons, auto titles and other personal papers.

Fairground office open extra hours

The office at the Lewis and Clark County Fairgrounds will be open extra hours this week to accept entries for the fair, scheduled for July 28-31.

Office hours will be 8 a.m.-9 p.m. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. The office will also be open 8 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday.

The entries for the fair close at 5 p.m. Friday, but the office will be open late that evening plus Saturday to accept entries for the Stampede and Fair special events. This includes pre-rodeo, kids fishing contest, baton contest, chain saw contest and other events that are not listed in the fair premium book.

Highway project wins approval

The Department of Highways has approved the design and authorized the completion of plans for the letting to contract of a highway construction project in Lewis and Clark County. The 8-of-a-mile project is near the Warren School on the York Road, about four miles northeast of Helena — actually on Federal Aid Secondary Route 280.

This project will consist of safety upgrading of the present roadway, including slope-flattening, filling in of roadside ditches, removal of utility poles and other obstructions, improved signing and a speed warning device to be installed on each approach to the curves.

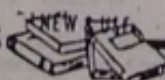
Welch elected

Clark Welch of Helena has been elected treasurer of Montanans for Children, Youth and Families, Inc., a

Other officers are Darrell Fenner of Kallispell, president; Barbara Hauge of Turner, vice president, and Gerry Fenn of Bozeman.

Books

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4 Great Falls Tribune

Friday, July 8, 1977

With conditions

Wilderness bill backed by Judge

Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — Gov. Thomas L. Judge has submitted written testimony to a congressional subcommittee indicating his conditional support for S393, the Montana Wilderness Study Bill.

That support is on condition, he says, that the study period will be shortened from seven to two years, that Montana be intimately involved in the studies and decision process and that multiple use be practiced by the Forest Service on those lands not chosen for wilderness designation.

S393, sponsored by U.S. Sen. Lee Metcalf of Montana, would set aside 972,000 acres of national forest land in nine areas of Montana for wilderness study.

Western Dist. Congressman Max Baucus has already amended the bill's seven-year study period to two years and, like Judge, has called for intensive multiple use management of those areas not chosen for wilderness designation.

The bill has passed the Senate and is resting in a House Interior subcommittee chaired by Wyoming's Rep. Teno Roncallo.

Legion's 40 et 8 elect Billings man as Chef de Gare

LEWISTOWN — William Peterson of Billings was elected Grand Chef de Gare of the 40 et 8 of the the state American Legion's honor association, 40 et 8, Thursday. The main Legion convention gets under way this morning, and continues through Sunday.

Peterson succeeds Martin Bates of

33 FHA delegates leaving for national conclave

HELENA (AP) — A 33-member delegation representing the Montana chapter of the Future Homemakers of America will depart by plane from here Saturday for the organization's national convention in Seattle.

The convention will run Sunday through Thursday.

The Montana delegation of the student vocational organization will include six adult advisors and 27 FHA members representing the 96 chapters across the state which have a combined membership of 2,000.

The objective of the conference, according to an FHA spokesman, is to discuss techniques for decision-making and assuming leadership roles as a homemaker-wage earner.

One Montana delegate, Ann Drga of Big Sandy, will be running for the post of national officer in the Pacific region.

NBC selects Warm Springs as movie site

Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — Filming is to begin in August at Warm Springs State Hospital on a major TV movie, "The Next Howling Wind," the Tribune has learned.

The two-part fiction feature for NBC is described as similar to "One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest."

Warm Springs will not be identified in the movie, and the patients will not be in it. Actors and extras are reportedly being hired in the Butte area. Alan Arkin, who starred in "The Russians Are Coming, The Russians Are Coming," will play the lead.

Warm Springs was selected because it's an active institution with unused buildings where filming can take place without disturbing the institution.

Rock 1

HELENA (AP) — It blast for the folks up on 1 They might have enjoyed they had known it was co "We heard the exp Clint Morrison. "Then over the house."

When the explosion o 2 p.m. Wednesday, Morr and his two brothers wer ing painting their father Grande Cannon Boule girds the midsection of ard boasts some of the c pensive homes.

The rocks — some o across — also rained d homes and cars through borhood. They punched smashed auto windows, les and thumped into ya ous startled homeowners. The debris was launc

State's fir defamatio suit dismi

BOULDER (AP) — have been Montana's fi the state's criminal d has been dismissed County Atty. Richard L

William J. Mietus, a mayor of Boulder, had on April 15 with defami der and Jefferson Cou newspaper advertisee campaign this spring.

Llewellyn, in an affi ~~ying the dismissal,~~ grounds for the dismi against Mietus. Among

—Some of the alle tory statements "have basis in fact."

—Others of the state privileged.

—Nearly all the st "fair comment made in respect to persons p matters of public conce —And the attorney

ners
of the property owners
we have in control.
We can just stand
wonder what the hell

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...NOW \$56.00

Wilderness hearing on tap in Lewistown

LEWISTOWN — Montana Eastern District Congressman Ron Marlenee will hold a public hearing in Lewistown on Senate Bill 393, the Montana Wilderness Study bill, Saturday, July 26.

The hearing will be at the Elks Club one mile south of Lewistown from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The bill introduced by Montana Senator Lee Metcalf, passed the Senate May 18 and would designate nine areas in Montana for study of their wilderness potential.

Presently the bill is being considered by a House subcommittee of which Marlenee is a member.

Marlenee said he is holding the hearing primarily to gather information on the two areas proposed for wilderness study in Eastern Montana — the Middle Fork of the Judith River

in Judith Basin County, and the Big Snowy Mountains in Fergus County south of Lewistown. Both areas are within the Lewis and Clark National Forest.

"Since the subcommittee has already held a hearing in Montana on this bill, I will concentrate my efforts on gathering information on the two areas in my district," Marlenee said. "However, I'm sure there will be those who did not have an opportunity to submit testimony on the other seven areas considered within the bill and we will accept their written testimony for the record."

Marlenee said the issue of wilderness study is of such intense interest in Montana that "we need a forum to get all the cards out on the table and allow all those who have an interest in the issue an opportunity to express their concerns."

ASARCO's acid hauling job attracts five trucking outfits

Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — Five trucking companies are vying for the right to haul the 453 tons of sulphuric acid which the new air pollution abatement equipment at the East Helena ASARCO smelter will begin producing each day beginning in August.

The Public Service Commission has set a July 20 hearing on the applications of C. B. Johnson, Inc., Cortez, Colo.; Pacific Intermountain Express, Oakland, Calif.; Widing Transportation Inc., Portland; Raun Transportation Corp., Des Moines, Iowa, and W. S. Hatch Co., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Wayne Budt, administrator of the PSC's transportation division, said that the hearing will be to determine the fitness and capability of the companies

to do the job.

Currently ASARCO disperses some 100 tons a day of sulphur dioxide into the air in the East Helena valley through its smokestack.

Under terms of an agreement with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and state Dept. of Health, ASARCO built a \$35 million acid plant to reduce the pollution.

In the acid plant process sulphur dioxide is reduced to sulphuric acid which is then trucked away.

ASARCO is currently looking for a market for the acid, which can be used for fertilizer or as a recovery agent for such metals as copper or uranium through a leaching process.

ASARCO's East Helena operation refines mainly lead, but also treats copper, gold and silver.

Budt said that the U.S. Dept. of Transportation will see to it that the acid, a corrosive material, is hauled in a safe manner.

**Judge attending
energy conference**

the water at Hebgen Lake

BOZEMAN (AP) — All water in Hebgen Lake near West Yellowstone "should be considered unfit for human or animal consumption," Gallatin County deputy sanitarian Eric Armstrong said Thursday.

The Grayling Arm of the lake has been closed to swimming and water skiing since last week after at least 14 cows and nine dogs that drank lake water died. Campgrounds in that section of the lake also are closed.

The poison in the water, officials said, is being produced by a growth of algae that affects the nervous system.

The toxin could be harmful to humans if swallowed, officials said, and boiling the water doesn't help.

Armstrong said areas along the lake's north shore are being posted, warning boaters to avoid any concentrations of algae that may be floating in that section.

Officials from several state and federal agencies were to meet here Friday afternoon to discuss what can be done to maintain a check of conditions in the lake.

Officials said low water levels have allowed the algae to build to dangerous proportions in the lake.

Rolling log kills Trego logger, 19

LIBBY (AP) — A Trego man killed in a logging accident was identified Thursday as Robert McCulley, 19.

Lincoln County deputy coroner Niles Nelson said McCulley and other employees of the Mini Logging Co. of Columbia Falls were loading a truck with cut timber when a large log rolled from the opposite side of the vehicle and struck McCulley in the chest.

The accident happened in the Swamp Creek area near Trego.

ALTO

Crest Falls Tribune
July 31, 1977 p. 5

Legal: legal communication - articles on wilderness published in 1977

Special guests for the dedication Department of the Interior in Decker Coal

operation of the '30s revisited. By Dec. 31 it must whip up 415,000 new jobs to add to the long-standing 310,000 who have been on the rolls for years. And it must carry all of them over for another year. Thus this \$7.9 billion budget must be spent and committed within the next six months.

And Labor Secretary Ray Marshall is the program shop foreman. He has opened the sluice gates.

"I'm directing the Labor Department's Regional Employment and Training Administrators to release immediately the \$6.6 billion in newly available Public Service job funds to state and local government prime

And there are hundreds of millions of dollars for inner "core-city" stay-at-home residential youth corps.

And there is \$4 billion for public works projects. This money will go for wages and building materials. The administration can do anything with it — string bridges, build airports or paint public facades. Just as though that man in the White House today raised cigaret holders instead of peanuts.

THERE'S LOTS AND LOTS of cash for all who want to help their communities and who want to work. Even for those who don't. Trouble is the public rarely bothers to get to the gut of the statistics. If they did they'd learn there

proportion as white women? And that while the black male work force still is behind the white working male employed population, the margin is narrowing. And that 72 per cent of the black male work force were employed during '76.

Few of us argue against helping the luckless. But since so many of us pay out so much to lend a helping hand to so many, time has come to get some credit for our cash (paid via the tax route) — instead of abuse.

Bible verse for today: Preserve me, O God; for in thee do I put my trust. Psalm 16:1.

Who uses wilderness areas?

By EDWARD SPINLER,
1218 8th Ave. S.

In the June 19 Tribune, Montana Parade Section, there is a very interesting article entitled, "Middle Fork of Judith object of intense feelings." In the article, Mr. Arnott, a rancher from the Utica area, says in reference to the Middle Fork of the Judith, "Wilderness designation will make it pretty much a rich man's paradise." Bill Wright, manager of the White Sulphur Springs lumber mill, Castle Mountain Corp., seems to echo Mr. Arnott's words: "We can't justify wilderness so just a few wealthy people can enjoy it."

Either there are a lot of rich people that don't know it, or Mr. Arnott and Mr. Wright have misconstrued the

The Wildland Research Center, Washington, D.C., compiled statistics on wilderness users within the last few years. They then published the results of their studies in Wilderness and Recreation, (available in the Montana section, Great Falls Public Library). Their study showed that wilderness users were of all age groups, with participants being largely of the professional and white collar occupations. This accounts for a large part of the workforce nationwide. Blue collar workers are increasingly using the wilderness also, as "The increase in leisure time among the workers increases their potential for using the wilderness." (p. 131)

People are discovering that wilderness vacations are relatively inexpensive and thus well in reach of lower and middle income people. Since wilderness use is predominantly in the summer and early fall, those having longer vacations will accordingly make greater use of the wilderness. Those having very high income levels — the so-called rich — were found to make very little use of the wilderness.

Is the Middle Fork of the Judith suitable for wilderness classification? Bob Marshall in his book "The People's Forests," (New York: Harrison Smith and Robert Haas, 1933) pp. 177-178, defines wilderness areas as "regions

which contain no permanent inhabitants, possess no means of mechanical conveyance, and are sufficiently spacious for a person to spend at least a week of active travel in them without crossing his own tracks. The dominant attributes of such areas are: first, that visitors to them have to depend exclusively on their own efforts for survival; and second that they preserve as nearly as possible the essential features of the roadless environment."

At this time the Middle Fork can meet such qualifications, but it can only remain so through wilderness classification. Mr. Korell, also a Utica area rancher, foresees the ultimate fate of the Middle Fork unless it receives protection, "If it is left as it is there will come a time when roads will be pushed in there. . . . something will occur as does past our house. We must have had 200 to 300 outfits going up the South Fork road and I don't want to see that in our area (the Middle Fork)."

If the area is to be judged for its aesthetic values, the pristine influence of its beautiful limestone canyons, its beautiful mountain topography, its softly gurgling streams, then this part of Charlie Russell's Montana must be designated as wilderness for all people to enjoy.

Designating an area as wilderness doesn't tie up the area. Rather, it releases it so it can develop its full natural potential. Man is just a sometime visitor, becoming for a time a part of the wilderness, no longer just an intruder. By accepting the wilderness on its own terms, he will be ready to accept the many priceless gifts the wilderness freely offers.

The purpose of the Montana Wilderness Association is akin to this: "to encourage people of all ages to use the wilderness and enjoy it; to show that backpacking and wilderness walking are available to people of limited financial ability; to teach use without abuse, and to insure the preservation of the resource for future generations." Once an area is designated as wilderness it belongs to us forever, as our Montana, wild and free.

but is higher in the fall than spring.

— That St. Ambrose was a bishop of the early Church even he was both a layman and a priest.

— That humans and gulls require Vitamin C — but most animals possess the enzyme to transform carbohydrates into vitamin.

— That Clemenceau, president

Hebgen's baffling

WEST YELLOWSTONE
The deadly algae poison in Lake Hebgen is proving to be an elusive wisp with a report that is baffling the scientists who understand it.

They don't know why it appeared or exactly how it killed. It hasn't held still long enough to be sure. They say it changes color from hour to hour, as its appearance according to weather, the sunlight and the

There is no shortage of beneath the microscopes: estimate it is 1,000 times concentration in the lake.

"The stuff is in enough that it is floating on the clumps that look like thick said Abe Horstead of the Water Quality Bureau.

Some of the algae is suspended beneath the lake. Other times it floats in a globe.

About eight dogs and 35 died from drinking the lake water, no humans have been but the Grayling Arm of the lake been closed to swimming fishing.

THE FAMILY CIRCUS



7-12

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"He's cryin' bec' he's

Great Falls Tribune July 12, 1977

Special guests for the dedication include Warren and his daughter, Pat, and Alice Fryslie, Montana's member of the NPS Regional Advisory Committee.

Following the dedication, the ranch will be open to the public year-round.

Great Falls Judge ponders motion on disqualification

MISSOULA (AP) — District Court Judge Joel Roth of Great Falls took under advisement on Tuesday a petition to disqualify Judge E. Gardner Brownlee from presiding over a case involving a man being held — but still not charged — in the June 11 slaying of a 15-year-old Missoula girl.

Roth told attorneys to submit all legal arguments by July 22, after which he will decide whether to grant the request.

The disqualification was sought by attorneys for Larry Blakney, 18. He was jailed on \$50,000 bond in connection with an investigation into the death of Anne Thibodeau.

The girl's body was found by a fisherman in the Clark Fork River in Missoula and authorities said the girl apparently had been strangled.

The reason for the petition to remove Brownlee from the case is that he and Blakney's attorney, Richard Vollinkaty, were opponents in the November election for the judicial seat.

State board denies bid to delay powerline ruling

Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — The state Board of Natural Resources has denied Montana Power Co.'s request to postpone any decision on two controversial powerlines until the fate of Montana Wilderness Study Bill is determined in Congress.

MPS proposes a 161 kilovolt powerline in two areas in the bill.

One is the Taylor-Hilgards up Cedar Creek in the Madison Mountains as part of the Clyde Park-to-Dillon powerline. The other is the Anaconda-to-Hamilton line proposed through the Sapphire Mountains wilderness study area.

The Dept. of Natural Resources had argued that no matter what Congress does, the department believes it has good enough grounds to oppose the corridor. Montana is proposing.

Department has issued surface mining permit to Decker Coal Co. for its proposed East Decker Mine in southern Big Horn County.

The permit authorizes Decker to disturb 1,300 acres for mining and another 3,000 for related purposes. Decker's long-range plan calls for removal of 192 million tons of coal in 24 years from the mine — some eight million tons a year.

Decker has mined coal in the area since 1972 at its West Decker Mine, which produced 10 million tons last year. It is considered to be the largest surface-mining operation in the United States.

The lands department determined that Decker's mining and reclamation plan meets the requirements of state laws, according to Lands Commissioner Leo Barry.

Cost of the East Decker facilities is estimated at \$50 to \$60 million and the new operation will employ about 300 people," Barry said.

Welcome Creek welcomed back to wilderness

Tribune Capitol Bureau

WASHINGTON, D.C. — Welcome Creek, the proposed 29,000-acre wilderness area in the Sapphire Mountains southeast of Missoula, was amended back into the Endangered American Wilderness Act, HR3454, Wednesday.

The amendment came before the full House Interior Committee with Montana Congressman Ron Marlenee's support. It now moves to the full House for consideration.

The area, along with Mr. Henry and McGregor-Thompson areas, had been amended out of the bill as unsuitable for wilderness by Max Baucus, (D-Mont.) several weeks ago.

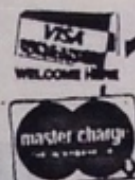
It had been proposed as an "instant" wilderness area by the Carter Administration.

It was returned to the bill by Rep. Phil Burton, R-Calif.

Teacher evaluation must be bargained Rocky Boy told

HELENA (AP) — Rocky Boy School District 87 has been ordered by the State Board of Personnel Appeals to bargain the subject of teacher evaluation, the Montana Education Association says.

A board hearing officer ruled last December that the school district was illegally interfering with the affairs of the Rocky Boy Education Association and was illegally failing to bargain with the unit over teacher evaluation.



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Great Falls Tribune, July 14, 1977

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Report favors spur through unroaded Madisons

Thursday, July 11, 1977

Great Falls Tribune 7

'Secret's' out on power line to Big Sky

By THOMAS KOTYNSKI
Tribune Capital Bureau

HELENA — The "secret" hearings examiner's report on the Clyde Park-to-Dillon power line recommends the Jack Creek spur route from Ennis through the unroaded section of the Madison Mountains to the Big Sky resort, the Tribune has discovered.

Any line through the undeveloped Madisons has been hotly disputed by environmentalists who desire a "unified" Madison Mountains wilderness stretching from the Spanish Peaks through the Taylor-Hillgards.

A power line corridor through the Madison is seen as a blow to that proposal and the wedge to construction of a road through the corridor which would link Ennis and Dillon to Big Sky.

Montana Power Co., the applicant for the 161 kilovolt line, had preferred that the spur line to Big Sky run through the Cedar Creek drainage just south of Jack Creek.

The Dept. of Natural Resources (DNR) had opposed any line in the undeveloped mountain country, rather asking for MPC to use an existing power line up the Gallatin Canyon from Gardiner to supply added power to Big Sky.

After lengthy hearings and arguments on the power-line, Hearings Examiner Richard Andriolo of Bozeman submitted his proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law and decision on the route of the line to the Board of Natural Resources last Friday.

The board decided not to release the report to either the public, the applicant for the department until it had studied the hearings examiner's findings.

Board Chairman Cecil Weeding said the findings would be released at a later date and until that time the report was considered only a working paper rather than a public document and could therefore be kept secret.

Wednesday this reporter challenged the validity of keeping the report secret in view of the 1973 constitution's "Right to Know provision"; the Administrative Procedures Act; and precedent regarding the disclosure of hearing examiners reports as established by other state agencies.

Weeding held firm. But, this reporter argued there would be nothing to keep him from revealing the contents of the report while keeping the report itself from public scrutiny.

Weeding then basically outlined the examiner's most controversial provisions.

He said that Andriolo gave the board three options which, in order of his preference were: a line through to Big Sky 1. up Jack Creek; 2. up Cedar Creek and 3. using the existing Gallatin Canyon power line.

After making the disclosure, weeding said he would consult with the board's attorney, former board chairman Joe Sabol of Bozeman, Andriolo and other board members to see if the report couldn't be released.

"I'd just as soon people read it," Weeding said. "I'm sure it will become general knowledge in the course of a month anyway. I don't think there is anything sacred about any part of it."

But, he said he was bound by the board's agreement not to release the report for actual scrutiny.

One of the problems, he said, is that the board had just received the report from Andriolo and had not had a chance to look at his recommendations and that the findings would have been spread out in the press before they could do so if the report had been distributed at the meeting.

Weeding said it was the intention of the

board to release the report at "some future time" but that he couldn't answer the question of whether such a stance could be used to keep the public from participating in their decision-making process by holding off the release until it is too late for the public to become informed about the report.

The board has 90 days to make a final decision on the power line and its route.

MPC in 1974 first filed for the power line asking for the Jack Creek route as its preferred route, but then changed to Cedar Creek.

MPC proposes that the line run from Clyde Park to Livingston where one branch would go south to Gardiner and the other west to Bozeman.

From there the alternatives which the board is mulling is that the line could go by way of spurs up Jack or Cedar creeks to Big Sky from Ennis or up the Gallatin Canyon from Gardiner to Big Sky.

2 state legislators in labor trouble

Tribune Capital Bureau

HELENA — The Montana Federation of Teachers is going after Democratic legislators Larry Fasbender and Carroll South for their role in removing regional special education workers as state employees.

The MFT will try to get the AFL-CIO state convention in August to bar Fasbender and South from any type of AFL-CIO assistance, including endorsement by the union's Committee on Political Education (COPE).

Sen. Fasbender, Fort Shaw, offered the amendment to eliminate the 84 employees from the state payroll and

"wiped out a bargaining unit that was determined by a state agency."

The bargaining unit had about 60 employees, 35 of whom were MFT members. It was in the process of bargaining with the state, with only salaries left unresolved, when the resolution was introduced a week before legislative adjournment, says McGarvey. "It seems ironic that it was introduced at the same time negotiations came to an impasse," he says, adding that both Fasbender and South had termed MFT proposals "outrageous."

McGarvey says the tactic could be taken to dissolve any bargaining unit

Fasbender, a 10-year veteran of the legislature, has received COPE endorsement each time he has run. He has a four-year Senate term and doesn't come up for election next year. "The alternative is that they try somebody new — a Republican maybe," he says. South could not be reached for comment.

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HOUSE

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- Variety
- Service

Great Falls Tribune
July 15, 1977

Wilderness in the limelight again

Wilderness and wilderness study continue to play a feature role in Montana this summer with the opening of a public hearing in Lewistown tomorrow.

The hearing will be the second one in the state on Sen. Lee Metcalf's Montana wilderness study bill, S. 393. The bill passed the Senate in May; and Rep. Max Baucus held a public hearing in Helena last month. Tomorrow's hearing will be held by Rep. Ron Marlenee.

Marlenee probably will hear few arguments — on either side of the issue — that have not already been stated at previous hearings and in previous years. But several points are worth keeping in mind.

— First, S. 393 is a study bill. The nine areas it lists will not become instant wilderness if the bill passes, contrary to what bill opponents claim.

Areas not considered suitable for wilderness designation will have their day in court (through the study process the bill would set up) and Congress will act on them.

One of the purposes of S. 393 is to give Montanans a say on land use decisions in the nine areas. The Forest Service will be required to conduct studies and meetings that involve the public on each of the areas involved. Any such meetings will attract more Montanans than can possibly be accommodated in the two public hearings this summer.

— Second, S. 393 has special interest for eastern Montana. Two of the nine areas the bill lists for wilderness study are in the eastern part of the state; and both are near Lewistown. They are the Big Snowies and the Middle Fork of the Judith River.

The Middle Fork has the distinction of being the last undeveloped national forest area in the Judith River drainage and is the location of the largest elk herd left in eastern Montana. The Big Snowies, if eventually designated wilderness after study, would be the easternmost national forest wilderness area in the state. In all of eastern Montana, there are no wilderness areas.

No doubt, at tomorrow's public hearings emotions will be running high. A number of heartfelt statements, both favoring and opposing S. 393, will be heard.

The difficulty then will be sorting out those statements and making sure neither the Wilderness Act of 1964 nor Metcalf's proposed study act is misrepresented. From here, the case favoring study seems clear.

Our readers' opinions

Opposes neutron bomb

Man's inhumanity to man!

So, now we have developed a neutron bomb.

Uniquely it has the capability of destroying life while leaving buildings, etc., undamaged.

This must be the supreme accomplishment of our materialistic society.

How can we, in concert with President Carter, express worldwide concern with human rights and at the same time be so inhuman as to have any-

ground in the wilderness controversy. If we'd get together and strive for that, there would be a tremendous saving in resources, time, tax money and tempers.

LEMONTE J. SCHNUR, Townsend

A surprised majority

There are, I'm sure, going to be many letters written on the International Women's Year conference in Helena. I would like to tell you the lessons I learned there: (1.) The "silent majority" can be heard if they will unify. (2.) Your individual vote is important if you will stand up and be counted.



Tom Wicker

Eavesdropping

NEW YORK — Electronic eavesdropping, once touted as an "indispensable" weapon in the fight against serious crime and threats to the national security, has put a lot of bookies in jail, invaded the privacy of thousands of Americans and threatened the rights of thousands more. That's about all.

What former New York District Attorney Frank S. Hogan once called "the

Some might think that to turn for a more secure society. In fact, there's a dubious trade-off:

SINCE 1968, THE YEAR ping was legitimated, the federal government has installed 3,495 legal taps listened in on 3.6 millions between 252,429 per enforcement purposes. N

cost \$14,282,000, will be opened Aug. 11 at the Heritage Inn by the Montana Department of Highways.

Bids will be accepted at the department's Helena office until noon Aug. 10 or may be delivered by hand at the Heritage Inn between 8:30 and 9 a.m. Aug. 11.

Grading and construction of a 250.5-foot prestressed concrete girder underpass at the Missouri River Overlook Interchange and a 133-foot prestressed concrete overpass at the Cascade South Interchange on Interstate Highway 15 make up one of the projects, with the engineer's estimated cost being \$2,900,000.

Two resurfacing projects on Interstate Highway 90, with 1.4 miles in Powell County and 10.8 miles in Deer Lodge County, are to be carried out with the engineer's estimated cost being \$2,791,700.

A 103.75-foot prestressed concrete girder overpass over the Teton River a half mile south of Choteau is planned at an estimated cost of \$600,400. A seal and cover is planned for 2.7 miles of the Lewistown-Roy Road in Fergus County. Estimated cost of the project from U. S. Highway 91 and Sixth Street in Lewistown, is \$55,700.

Seven miles of paving and a dual 75-foot prestressed concrete girder bridge over Prickly Pear Creek is being scheduled and is to begin near the Capital Interchange near Helena's east city limits to three miles east of East Helena on U. S. 12. It is to be concrete pavement with an estimated cost of \$4,524,300.

Grading and related items and construction of a dual 123-foot prestressed concrete girder overpass at the Griffith Creek Interchange in Dawson County is one of the projects up for bid. The project will begin about eight miles southeast of Glendive with the engineer's estimate for this work being \$1,784,400.

Aggregate surfacing, plant mix bituminous base and seal and cover on 6 miles of road in Roosevelt County beginning about 31 miles northeast of Wolf Point and extending south has an engineer's estimated cost of \$434,500.

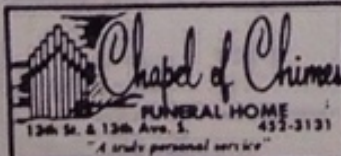
Nine-tenths of a mile of Broadway in Helena is to be paved at an estimated cost of \$403,000 and will include plant mix bituminous surfacing, sidewalks and other related items.

Grading, aggregate surfacing, plant mix surfacing, curb and gutter and traffic control devices are planned on Kallispell's First Avenue East, First Avenue West and East Center Street, a distance of .9 of a mile, at an estimated cost of \$828,600.

Opinion is sought

A new controller and new traffic signal heads, which will include a left-turn phase, will be installed at Fifth Street and Tenth Avenue South, the Montana Department of Highways has announced and the department is seeking public opinion either for or against the project.

Highway officials said the project will make it easier for emergency vehicles and visitors to reach the new Columbus Hospital safely. The existing controller can't time a left-turn arrow and will have to be replaced.



KNUDSEN — Services for Carl A. Knudsen, 95, of the Kinnora Hotel, will be held from the Chapel of

In the U.S. One panel gives an estimate that 300,000 new homes equipped with solar systems could save the equivalent of more than 14 million barrels of oil annually by 1985. (Tribune Photo by Wayne Arnes)

Metcalf slates hearings here and in Billings

HELENA (AP) — Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., said Friday two Senate subcommittees will hold two public hearings in Montana — including one in Great Falls — next month.

One session, Aug. 10 in Billings, will be held by the subcommittee on parks and recreation on a bill to establish an Absaroka-Beartooth wilderness area northeast of Yellowstone National Park.

The other hearing, Aug. 11 in Great Falls, will be held by the subcommittee on public lands and resources and will deal with a bill that would revise the limitation on acreage that may be irrigated with water from Bureau of Reclamation projects.

Metcalf, who serves on both subcommittees of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, announced the hearings in a news release from his Washington, D.C. office.

He introduced the Absaroka-Beartooth wilderness bill last month. It calls for "instant wilderness" designation of 913,500 acres.

For several years the U.S. Forest Service has maintained two parcels of land known as the Absaroka and Beartooth as primitive areas. They total 64,000 and 230,000 acres, respectively.

Three years ago the agency held public hearings in Montana and Wyoming. Metcalf said the hearings revealed "widespread support for a unified and expanded Absaroka-Beartooth wilderness area."

Later, he said, the Forest Service recommended a unified wilderness area of 542,000 acres, while reserving judgment on the North Absaroka Range that covers 250,000 acres. Metcalf's bill includes the North Absaroka Range and additional areas not recommended by the Forest Service.

The Great Falls hearing will deal with the irrigation bill that Metcalf says would affect about 350,000 acres of Montana farmlands.

Current federal law limits to 160 acres the amount of privately owned land for which an individual may receive bureau irrigation water.

The pending bill would establish an "equivalency formula," permitting an increase in acreage where poorer growing conditions exist.

"It is difficult for a Montana farm family to earn a living on 160 acres, given our adverse soil and weather conditions," Metcalf said. "I think the Senate needs to hear from those who actually use and make a living from waters from a federal reclamation project."

Where's the fire?

Thursday, 8:12 p.m. — Fifth Street and Fifth Avenue North, car fire.
Friday, 10:48 a.m. — 425 Bern Drive, residential fire.



Great Falls Tribune, July 10, 1977

I see

BIRTHS
CUMMINGS — Son to Mr. and Mrs. Bob Cummings, Vaughn.
ELDER — Son to Mr. and Mrs. Barry Elder, 49 Sun Plaza.
GRIFFIN — Son to Mr. and Mrs. Arvid Grifer, Belt.
GROMALA — Son to Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Gromala, 4545-B Hickory St.
THOMPSON — Son to Mr. and Mrs. Denis Thompson, 1309 1st Ave. S.

MARRIAGE LICENSE APPLICATIONS

DUSTIN-DEAN — James C. Dustin, 27, and Paula L. Dean, 22, both of Great Falls.
NOLEVANKO-GILL — Michael A. Nolevanko, 27, and Linda L. Gill, 24, both of Great Falls.
SHARPE-DAM — John E. Sharpe, 31, and Le T. Dam, 32, both of Great Falls.

DEATHS

KNUDSEN — Carl A. Knudsen, 95, 6 1/2 St. S.
SLETTTO — Anna Sletto, 81, Shelby.

Deaths, funerals

Carl A. Knudsen

Carl A. Knudsen, 95, 6 1/2 St. S., who worked more than 25 years for the city park department, died Thursday in a local hospital where he had been a patient 12 days.

Knudsen was born in Aarhus, Denmark. He came to Campus, Ill., in 1904 and lived there for two years before moving to Chicago, where he married Ella Skow on Dec. 26, 1907. They moved to Great Falls in 1918 and he worked for the City of Great Falls Park Department from 1931 until his retirement in 1957.

His wife and two sons, Einer and George, preceded him in death. He is survived by daughters Mrs. Sam (Esther) Hiltz, Rainbow Dam, Mrs. William (Alice) Lander, Great Falls, and Mrs. James (Lorna) Hoffman, Missoula; a son, Arthur of Great Falls; three grandchildren and five great grandchildren.

Services will be Monday at 10 a.m. at the Chapel of Chimes with Rev. Ronald Barth officiating. Burial will be in Highland Cemetery.

Anna Sletto

Anna Sletto, 81, of Shelby, died Friday afternoon in a local hospital where she had been a patient five days. She had also spent some time in a local nursing home.

She was born in St. Paul, Minn. Survivors include a niece, Helen Lambkin of Great Falls.

Funeral details will be announced by the Burns Funeral Home, Shelby. Local arrangements were handled by the Chapel of Chimes.

Role of p. debated

Several City-County Planning Board members say they are dissatisfied with the explanation of city and county commissioners about the intent of a general housing policy recently adopted.

A proposal to have the county attorney review a portion of the policy was defeated on a voice vote at Tuesday's regular planning board meeting.

The disputed passage calls for city and county governments to "promote the expansion of the role of the public housing authority so that it will actively seek solutions for the housing problems of the whole city."

Board member Vernon Frank said Tuesday the passage is "inconsistent within itself" and amounts to "a distrust of the free economy."

Frank said a recent "memo of understanding" from city and county commissions did nothing to clarify the passage.

The policy is part of the goals and objectives for "orderly resident growth" developed by the Citizens' involvement Committee and adopted March by the city and last month by the county.

Planning board members seven weeks ago filed a letter of protest which said they believed "the role of the public housing authority should be limited to public housing projects and that the authority should not interfere in the private housing market."

In response, city and county commissions approved the five-paragraph "memo of understanding" last week.

The memo says the policy does call for the housing authority to

Contract to

Both sides exchanged brief press statements Friday, but no negotiations were held as the strike of union employees against the city entered its third week.

Negotiations with the Public Employees Craft Council, representing striking employees, are scheduled resume at 8:30 this morning.

Representatives of Teams Local 45 were unavailable for negotiations Friday for the second straight day.

City Manager Chris Cherches' negotiations have been conducted about once a week with unions who are not craft council members, as said he expected to meet with them again next week. Electricians, painters and building inspectors are on strike, while police and firemen remained on the job.

Mayor John Bolen issued a paragraph statement in response to an "open letter" appearing in today's Tribune. The advertisement, paid for by "City Employees," said in part the city management stalled negotiations, rewritten etc.

Wilderness testimony emotional, evenly- divided

LEWISTOWN (AP) — A standing-room-only crowd was on hand Saturday at a hearing sponsored by Rep. Ron Marlenee, R-Mont., on a bill proposing a study of 973,000 acres of Montana forest land for possible wilderness classification.

At times those testifying became quite emotional. One man, in fact, so strongly favored the measure he offered, if it becomes law, to will \$50,000 to the Forest Service with the provision he be buried in the Middle Fork Area of Judith Basin County, one of the areas included in the bill.

The "Montana Wilderness Bill" introduced by Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont., has passed the Senate and now is in the House subcommittee on Indian and public lands on which Marlenee serves. The subcommittee is expected to hold hearings on the measure prior to the Aug. 6 congressional recess.

The measure would set aside nine

large areas to determine their suitability as wilderness. While the lands are being studied, they would be protected as wilderness areas.

Those attending Saturday's hearing included persons from across Montana. Testimony was limited to those who had made prior reservations with Marlenee's office.

Those testifying were evenly divided between in favor and against.

Following the hearing Marlenee said, "The turnout was tremendous — and it indicates a high interest in the bill."

In contrast, Sam Clawson of Judith Gap drew the most applause when he lashed out at the federal bureaucracy.

"They studied this thing twice (referring to two previous studies of the areas), and if they can't get it right in two tries, I don't want them taking the money out of my pocket to do it again," Clawson said. "I pay too many taxes as it is."

A petition signed by 1,416 residents of Granite, Beaverhead and Madison counties who oppose the bills was presented at the hearing.

George Wraiths, Roundup rancher, said, "I don't think Montana can stand any more wilderness break. Our economy is based on what comes from the land."

Others speaking against the bill included ranchers, sawmill operators and representatives of the mining industry.

Jim Phelps, a spokesman for the Audubon Society of Billings, said the bill is necessary to buy time and protect the areas while the wilderness study is being conducted.

And Phil Tawney, Montana field representative for the Wilderness Society, said some people were afraid to speak out in support of the bill because of "emotionalism in the area." He discounted claims that private property would be condemned and mining would not be permitted if the act becomes law.

Areas proposed for wilderness study in the bill, and their acreage, are: West Pioneer, Beaverhead National Forest, 151,000; Taylor-Hilgard, Beaverhead and Gallatin National Forests, 289,000; Bluejoint, Bitterroot National Forest, 161,000; Ten Lakes, Kootenai National Forest, 34,000; Sapphire, Bitterroot and Deer Lodge National Forests, 94,000; Middle Fork Judith, Lewis and Clark National Forest; Big Snowies, Lewis and Clark, 91,000; Hyalite-Porcupine-Buffalo

Horn, Gallatin, 151,000; and Mt. Henry, Kootenai, 21,000.

Gem-Wise
Jewelry fashions,
facts, fictions

Earl W. O'Neil
Certified
Gemologist

**READING PERSONALITY
THROUGH GEMS**

The jewelry art originally sprung from mysticism. Gemstones were worn as talismans and amulets long before they became admired as purely decorative items. To the ancients color was rich with meaning, and, by applying the meanings attributed to color to a person's gem preferences, we can establish a personality profile.

If you're partial to ruby, garnet, coral, carnelian, red tourmaline or red spinel, you have an outgoing personality. You are considered aggressive, vigorous and inclined to impulsive moods.

Perhaps you are attracted to rose quartz, morganite, pink pearl, kunzite or pink tourmaline. This denotes that your interests are worldly but your sympathy rarely translates into action. Charm, softness and warmth are your attributes.

Sapphire, lapis lazuli or onyx appeals to the dependable person. You tend to be conservative, wise and cautious.

The blue-green preference is indicative of an exacting and discriminating personality. Such people hold a high estimation of themselves, are well poised and attractive to others. Aquamarine, turquoise or chrysocolla are favorite gem choices.

Green is a sign of balance and harmony. If your favorite stone is emerald, peridot, jade, aventurine, chrysoprase, malachite, green garnet or green tourmaline, you are considered and moral. You fall between the extrovert "red" and introspective "blue" personalities.

If I haven't touched upon your favorite color, watch for the combination of the personality analysis in my next article.

**The Diamond Center
CROWN
JEWELRY**
418 Central

CARLSON'S SHOES Semi-Annual WOMEN'S SHOE SALE FURTHER REDUCTIONS

Group No. 1

- Armona
- Johansen
- Selby
- Florsheim

VALUES
TO \$40 ... NOW

\$15⁹⁰

2 Pair
for \$30

Group No. 2

- Penaljo
- Naturalizer
- Footworks

VALUES
TO \$29 ... NOW

\$12⁹⁰

2 Pair
for \$24

Group No. 3

- Connie • Joyce

\$10⁹⁰

Counsel authorized to appeal

Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — Legislative consumer counsel Geoffrey Brazier has been authorized to appeal a district court decision he believes could allow utility rate-making behind closed doors.

The legislative consumer committee Friday voted authorization to Brazier in the Helena water rate case.

In that case, Dist. Court Judge Gordon Bennett ruled a temporary rate increase could be granted upon application, with no formal notice and no public participation, Brazier says.

Carrying that one step further, he said, there is now nothing to keep the state's Public Service Commission from doing the same for the major utilities like Montana Power Co.

Brazier said that while the behind-closed-doors temporary increases for major utilities probably won't occur under the current PSC because of their political attitudes, the sympathies of the commission in the future might be

Grazing misunderstandings abound, Wilderness Society spokesmen say

By THOMAS KOTYNSKI
Tribune Capitol Bureau

HELENA — There are numerous unfounded and false statements being broadcast about the effect wilderness has on livestock grazing, two spokesmen for The Wilderness Society said in a recent interview.

The two are Clifton Merritt, the society's western regional director, a Helena native, and Phil Tawney, the society's Montana representative.

Both promised that if the Forest Service tries to use wilderness classification as a justification for cutting back grazing allotments, it would be fought by The Wilderness Society.

"We'd fight for grazing where appropriate in wilderness areas," Tawney pledged.

They pointed out the Wilderness Act says the grazing of livestock "shall" be permitted to continue in wilderness areas.

"That is stronger than what is provided for in unclassified national forest land, where the law only provides that grazing 'may' continue," Merritt pointed out.

Noting the Montana Stockgrowers' Association has taken a stance against more wilderness study and designation, Tawney said in other states grazing in wilderness areas has worked smoothly.

Merritt said that in Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico, there are a number of wilderness areas established that have significant grazing potential and "in none of these areas has livestock grazing been excluded because of the wilderness designation."

A case in point, he said, is that Flat Tops Wilderness Area in Colorado, where there is considerable cattle and sheep grazing. The area was created three years ago.

"There has been no elimination or restriction on the Flat Top. The Wilderness Society supports appropriate livestock grazing in wilderness areas under the Wilderness Act and it will continue to do so," he said.

Tawney said the Stockgrowers Association for a long time claimed that grazing was not allowed under the Wilderness Act until it was refuted, and now they are falling back on the argument that Forest Service regulations make it impossible.

He cited Forest Service regulations

which also say that grazing "shall" be permitted to continue under general regulations covering grazing of livestock on the national forests wilderness.

Another argument the Stockgrowers Association has used against wilderness study and designation is that little grazing is being allowed in the two million acres of existing wilderness in Montana.

Merritt said that prior to the wilderness designations, there was little grazing in that amount of land. "Montana wilderness doesn't have significant grazing lands," he said.

Merritt said there are grazing allotments in the Gates of the Mountains and Anaconda-Pintlar Wilderness Areas which are available.

The Stockgrowers Association says grazing use would be drastically curtailed as a result of restrictions on the use of mechanical equipment such as chain saws, bulldozers and fencing.

Tawney said The Wilderness Society most recently has supported the use of mechanical equipment to repair a water project on Big Spring Creek dam in the Selway-Bitterroot Wilderness area. The dam is used for agricultural purposes.

"The Forest Service regulations speak to allowing additional improvements in a wilderness area such as maintenance, reconstruction, and relocation of those livestock management improvements and structures which were in a wilderness area before it was designated," said Merritt. "The

regulations also say additional structures or improvements may be built to protect the wilderness values of an area."

"That might include building a cow camp, corral, cabin, a stockpond, a watering spot. There could be situations that if you didn't have a facility, the livestock could damage the wilderness values of an area."

The regulations allow for drift fences, Merritt said, noting the argument that fences would be restricted in a wilderness area "is absolutely untrue."

Merritt said the cattleman and sheepman can actually reap some large benefits from wilderness designations.

"If he grazes his stock in national forest wilderness areas, he doesn't have to be bothered by motorized vehicle use harassing livestock and even rustling his cattle. A person on foot or horseback isn't in a position to make off rapidly with an animal as in the case of a person with a motorized vehicle."

"Another benefit is that if a rancher has property adjoining a national forest wilderness, the real estate value of his ranch is enhanced whether he

should wish to sell his spread or his children after him did."

"Also, such a ranch, close to an established wilderness, could supplement its income through catering services to wilderness travelers by providing outfitting and guiding, horses, meals and lodging."

Countering arguments that wilderness will mean an influx of people, destruction of the rural lifestyle and litter, Merritt said, "You can be assured that if these areas aren't given some sort of special management designation to keep them always wild, they will be developed, with a great loss of lifestyle, wildlife, watershed and protection, and litter would continue to be dropped by irresponsible Americans."

Merritt said that at least under wilderness designation, the Forest Service is duty bound to make sure the character of an area remains wild and could implement regulations to see to that.

"Those people who are opposed to wilderness and want to see areas stay as they are are deluding themselves," Merritt said. "Areas not set aside as undeveloped will be developed."

SPLASH DISCO

City of Great Falls

Department of Parks and Recreation

Mitchell Pool

9:00 p.m.-12:00 midnight

July 22, 1977

Disco with Mike Connors from KEIN
Join in with the Parks and Recreation Department
Swimming and Dancing

\$1.00 charge per person

All ages welcome

In Our Lobby —

Display by

Evans'

Woodcrafts

Great Falls Federal
Savings & Loan

See how —

Daily Interest

— earns you more!

Trustees vote
to reopen

Dixon school

Stockgrowers gunshy despite wilderness assurances

Tribune Capital Bureau

HELENA — Despite recent claims by two Wilderness Society representatives "the fact remains there would be damn little grazing in Montana" if additional wilderness areas are designated," says Mons Teigen, executive secretary of the Montana Stockgrowers Assn.

Teigen issued a response to statements made by Clifton Merritt, the Society's western regional director and Phil Tawney, the Society's Montana representative, in an interview in Monday's Tribune.

Teigen said ranchers have long supported the multiple use of forests, but opposed single-use designations such as wilderness areas because grazing would be sharply curtailed.

Merritt and Tawney said they were responding to numerous unfounded and false statements being broadcast

about the effects of wilderness study and designation on grazing.

Designation of wilderness areas, said Teigen, would restrict use of mechanical equipment such as chain saws, bulldozers and backhoes that are needed to maximize production from grazing allotments through fencing, water development and other uses.

Although Tawney said the wilderness society would support the use of mechanical equipment in wilderness areas, Teigen said the Forest Service has been opposed to the use of such devices.

"The Forest Service, not the Wilderness Society, is going to make that determination," Teigen said.

Teigen said livestock men probably could live with a wilderness designation if the use of mechanical devices was permitted.

"But it is unlikely that such a radical

concept will be embraced readily so Montana's livestock men must stand opposed to the establishment of any more wilderness in Montana whether it be in study category or not," he said.

Responding to Tawney's statement that the Wilderness Society would fight for grazing "where appropriate," Teigen asked: "Who's going to determine what is appropriate?"

Merritt contended that livestock grazing had not been precluded in some other states because of wilderness designations.

"We are speaking from the standpoint of Montana ranchers — not what may or may not be occurring in other states," Teigen said.

He pointed out that despite the fact that grazing is permitted under the law, wilderness areas as they now exist in Montana have few livestock permits.

"I suspect the reason for this is the livestock man just cannot conduct a viable grazing management program under the restrictions placed upon him in a wilderness environment," he said.

Merritt had asserted that not much significant grazing lands existed in the wilderness areas of Montana.

Teigen pointed out that forest areas where grazing is conducted are in an environmentally sound condition "because of the livestock industry's concern about maintaining a balanced environment."

"There is no special magic about drawing a line on map and saying wilderness on one side and non-wilderness on another," he said.

Merritt had also said that the real estate value of ranches adjoining wilderness areas would be enhanced and the income of these ranches could be supplemented by catering to

wilderness travelers.

"Montana ranchers would prefer to be producers of livestock rather than ticket takers," Teigen said.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF ALL-BEVERAGES LICENSE

Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, 1977, one Treasure State Inn, a corporation, filed with the Montana Department of Revenue, Liquor Division, an application for transfer of an all-beverages license from Laura Fay Steadford to be used at Colburn's Saloon, 2022 Smelter Avenue, Black Eagle, Montana, and permits, if any there be, against the issuance of such license will be heard at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A.M., for case, on the 22nd day of July, 1977, at the office of the Montana Department of Revenue, Liquor Division, Conference Room, Third Floor, Mitchell Building (New Wing), Fifth and Roberts, Helena, Montana. Dated July 8th, 1977. Signed, Kenneth F. Wynn, Hearing Examiner.

7/12-19

KENNETH F. WYNN,

Hearing Examiner.

Notice of Application for Transfer of All-beverages License. Notice is hereby given that on the 10th day of June, 1977, one Dennis Arthur Ackerman, Charles H. Ackerman and Margaret Jane Ackerman filed with the Montana Department of Revenue, Liquor Division, and application for transfer of an all-beverages license from Albert McCune to be used at Town Tavern, 227 4th Street South, Great Falls, Montana, and permits, if any there be, against the issuance of such license will be heard at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A.M., for case, on the 22nd day of July, 1977, at the office of the Montana Department of Revenue, Liquor Division, Conference Room, Third Floor, Mitchell Building (New Wing), Fifth and Roberts, Helena, Montana. Dated July 11th, 1977. Signed, Kenneth F. Wynn, Hearing Examiner.

7/15-19

Notice of Application for Transfer of All-beverages License. Notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of May, 1977, one L. Bruce Weber, filed with the Montana Department of Revenue, Liquor Division, an application for transfer of an all-beverages license from Edward Henry and Ved Taylor Strong to be used at Ramble Inn, Route 1, SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SEC 28 SE 1/4 SE 1/4 SEC 27 TWP 21N RGE 1W MAPM, SUN RIVER, MONTANA, and permits, if any there be, against the issuance of such license will be heard at the hour of 9:00 o'clock A.M., for case, on the 22nd day of July, 1977, at the office of the Montana Department of Revenue, Liquor Division, Conference Room, Third Floor, Mitchell Building (New Wing), Fifth and Roberts, Helena, Montana. Dated July 8, 1977. Signed, Kenneth F. Wynn, Hearing Examiner.

7/14-19

CALL FOR BIDS

Sealed bids will be received by the State Purchasing Division, Mitchell Building, Helena, Montana 59601, up to but no later than 10:00 A.M. AOT on July 26, 1977, for Auctioneering Services to conduct two Auctions, one in Great Falls, and one in Helena.

Bids will be publicly opened and recorded on the date and time above.

Bid Security in the amount of \$5,000.00 must accompany each bid and successful bidder will be required to furnish a Performance Bond in the amount of \$100,000.00.

Bid Forms, including General Conditions, etc., may be secured by contacting the State Purchasing Division, Sam Mitchell Building, Helena, Montana, and requesting P.R. 324-P.

The State of Montana reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids and to waive such

Englishman leaves three Forks on million dollar river journey

HELENA (AP) — Nicholas Francis is a 25-year-old Englishman who calls his kayaks "canoes." But then, he says, so do all the British.

Francis left Three Forks this weekend on a floating journey he hopes will culminate at New Orleans between Sept. 20 and 30 — a 4,000-mile trip from the headwaters of the Missouri River to the point it enters the Atlantic Ocean.

The goal, he said, is to raise between \$500,000 and \$1 million for the British Empire Cancer Campaign for Research.

More than 1,000 British companies have been asked to make pledges for each mile he travels, Francis said.

and volunteers are soliciting contributions throughout Great Britain in door-to-door campaigns.

Francis' trip didn't start out very smoothly.

He said misjudged nightfall Friday and wound up spending the night alone on the river bank between Three Forks and here when he couldn't reach his support crew on his citizen's band radio.

On Saturday morning, Francis found the crew camped eight miles downstream. Also on Saturday, one of his four kayaks was damaged when it collided with a rubber raft used by the support crew.

Hamilton, Great Falls troops capture honors at scout camp

BABB — Troop No. 90 of Hamilton captured the top place in land events while Troop No. 180 of Great Falls

the second week, based on inspections, went to Missoula's Troop No. 2.

This week, the camp's third of the

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of

Fairbanks and Spokane

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EXCLUSIVE MONTANA
PLACER GOLD NUGGET
JEWELRY SALE

Two Days Only

Tues., July 26th

Wed., July 27th

11 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Tues.

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The study outlines the least-cost methods for disposing of solid waste.

In northcentral Montana, that will mean consolidating the 52 existing landfill sites into only nine. Of the 52 present sites only 19 are in compliance with state landfill regulations anyway.

The state health department has adopted a five-year program whereby all remaining landfill sites will be operated in strict accordance with regulations by mid-1993. This compliance schedule was mandated by federal law in 1976.

Burly Damachen, an environmental engineer with the Helena office of Henningson, Durham & Richardson, said \$300,000 is available under the Solid Waste Management Act for detailed planning by individual cities of the material contained in the statewide study. He said \$200,000 is available from the state during the first year of this biennium and \$100,000 in the second year.

Under another related bill, said Damachen, \$2 million is available from a revolving fund for actual implementation of the program that is laid out using the initial planning monies. The revolving fund cash, he added, may be used for design and helping to sell bonds but not for actual construction.

In order to apply for the funds, Damachen said, city commissioners or aldermen must pass an ordinance indicating support for the upgrading plan. Such a letter of intent is forwarded to the state along with the planning grant application and the ultimate local plan, if found workable, must be implemented.

After the grant is made, the state participates in the selection of a consultant to work out the details of the plan. The state, however, does not get involved in an owner/operator role.

Neither the state plan nor state law dictate to local governments what they must do in terms of waste management. Instead, the state plan provides to local governments the means to determine and implement a system that best fits their needs and desires. The only stipulation for any local plan or system is that the waste generated in its area must be disposed of in an

out point.

In its application review process, the state health department will take into consideration the applications that include the largest population, encompass the largest number of local governments, to the fullest extent possible, utilize private enterprise for planning purposes, and address the most pressing environmental and public health concerns.

If studies indicate a type of resource recovery is more feasible than a landfill program, a local government may choose not to implement the resource recovery alternative and still be eligible for a loan provided the local government holds a public meeting to discuss its decision.

Applicants on the tentative approval list will be funded in the order in which they complete the necessary documentation and secure all permits and approvals and commitments for a loan.

Applicants have to supply information relating to site geology, hydrology, climatology and soil conditions.

Resource recovery and solid waste treatment facilities have to be designed, constructed and operated to control litter, insects and rodents, odor, residues and air pollutants.

The front-end planning grants for resource recovery projects can be used for contract negotiations between entities; pre-design engineering and cost estimates; administrative costs; preliminary contract negotiations with energy users and waste suppliers; financial feasibility analysis by a financial consultant, and legal consultation, opinions and reviews of contracts.

The planning grants for individual and areawide sanitary landfills can be used for contract negotiations; pre-design engineering and cost estimates; administrative costs; financial feasibility analysis and legal work.

With the money appropriated so far, it is estimated that detailed study for two resource recovery projects and 11 areawide landfill projects can be initiated in this biennium. Overall, there are 46 such projects in the statewide study, including the trio of more sophisticated resource recovery proposals in Great Falls, Billings and Missoula.

aluminum. The average heat value of solid waste is approximately 10,000 BTUs per pound on an as-received basis. This compares to an average 8,000 BTUs per pound from Montana coal.

"The statewide solid waste management study has concluded that, based on least-cost factors, a system of areawide disposal facilities offers significant local economic advantages over continued operation of individual facilities for each community or local area. In Montana, the cost to operate a proper sanitary landfill serving a population of 200 people varies from \$124 to \$180 per ton. This cost com-

Northern Tier draws criticism at pipeline inquiry

VANCOUVER, British Columbia (AP) — A proposal by Northern Tier Pipeline Co. for a crude oil tanker terminal at Port Angeles, Wash., and a pipeline across the northern United States to Minnesota, was criticized Tuesday at the West Coast Oil Ports Inquiry.

Jack Cressey, Kitimat Pipe Line Ltd. projects manager, told the inquiry, the most economic location for a tanker unloading facility would be Cherry Point, Wash.

Cressey also said that Kitimat, B.C., would be a viable alternative.

Kitimat Pipe Line is holding its application for a Kitimat-to-Edmonton pipeline in abeyance pending a decision on the proposal by Trans Mountain Pipeline Co. Ltd. of Vancouver. Trans Mountain has proposed expanding its oil terminal at Cherry Point and using existing Canadian pipeline facilities to carry Alaskan and overseas oil to the Midwest.

Trans Mountain president Ken Hall called the Northern Tier proposal a promotion of companies not really involved in the oil business and cast doubt on Northern Tier's ability to finance the expensive project.

Northern Tier announced Monday it has declined to participate in the inquiry.

Inventors given more time for initial evaluation

BUTTE (AP) — The Center for Innovation has extended its deadline for receiving projects to be evaluated during the initial evaluation process.

The new cut-off date is July 30.

Officials said response was such that CFI decided an extension was necessary to allow inventors sufficient time to complete their applications.

Over 600 letters with application forms have been sent to inventors in the Old West Region "and the response to these letters has been excellent," the CFI said in a prepared statement.

Inventors whose projects are selected in the initial evaluation process will be given first priority in obtaining the necessary assistance to successfully complete their project, the announcement said.

Under the statewide plan, said Damachen, the state itself will set up a couple of landfills for hazardous wastes, although they will not be generally available in private industry which is expected to deal directly with the state Solid Waste Bureau for information as to their particular hazardous waste disposal problems.

Travel unit books mini pow-wow for 60 foreign agents

BILLING (AP) — The Travel Promotion Unit of the Montana Department of Highways, in cooperation with the United States Travel Service, is sponsoring a mini travel pow-wow the week of Sept. 11. The pow-wow will end Sept. 16 in Billings during the Montana Trade Showcase there.

The first cooperative venture of its kind, according to Josephine Brooker, unit director, the pow-wow will bring foreign travel agents together with people in the travel business in Montana. The Travel Promotion Unit has allocated \$5,000, to be matched with another \$5,000 from the U.S.T.S.

TPU will conduct two familiarization tours for some 60 travel agent wholesalers and broker from Canada, Mexico, Germany, France and the United Kingdom. Both tours will pass through Glacier and Yellowstone national parks, Great Falls, Big Sky and Helena. After meeting in Billings Sept. 16, both groups will tour to Custer Battlefield.

Montana travel personnel throughout the state will meet with the foreign travel agents in Billings.

PUBLIC NOTICES

Anniversaries

30TH ANNIVERSARY PARTY for Lois and George Bird, July 22nd, at 7:00 pm. At the Odd Fellow's Hall, N. on the Havre Highway. All friends and relatives invited.

Announcements

DAILY DEVOTIONAL FROM THE BIBLE. Call anytime, day or night. Dial 452-1122.

1952 G.F. HI. CLASS REUNION, July 23, Malmstrom Officers Club

MUCICIPAL BAND, 7:30 P.M., Classic Auto Club Display.

PARENTS WITHOUT PARTNERS, General meeting on July 21, at 7:30, at the St. Falls Federal Savings and Loan, 25th St. and 10th Ave. S. in the basement. There will be a guest speaker.

CLOSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE. BREATH OF LIFE CHAPEL.

MOOSE LODGE Special entertainment every Wed. 8 P.M. Members and guests.

30 million more wilderness acres possible, says ag aide

SPOKANE (AP) — Thirty million acres is about the most that is likely to be added to the existing 14 million acres of land designated as wilderness in the United States, says Asst. Agriculture Secretary Rupert Cutler.

Cutler, the official in charge of wilderness expansion, said that environmentalists should trust the U.S. Forest Service to make the right decisions on proposals to establish roadless wilderness areas.

"It's not the Nixon-Butts administration anymore, when they (were) told to produce timber and to hell with the environment," he said. "The Forest Service has a difficult job ahead of it in trying to weigh and judge a long list of priorities in roadless areas."

Cutler answered questions at a conference of environmentalist leaders during a fact-finding tour of the

Pacific Northwest. At an earlier news conference he said, "I don't consider wilderness to be a lockup but something to preserve for future generations."

Backcountry areas like the Idaho Primitive Area, the Beartooth region of Montana and parts of Alaska deserve wilderness protection, Cutler said.

He added that the Agriculture Department supports the idea of a wilderness area in central Idaho "somewhat the same" as the 1.8 million acres proposed by Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, a former governor of that state.

Cutler also said he opposes removing the Forest Service from the Agriculture Department, a proposal dating back more than 40 years, but favors giving biologists and landscape architects "more clout" in the traditionally timber-oriented agency.

Great Falls Tribune, July 20, 1992

Lewistown car gives up cache of dynamite

LEWISTOWN — Two cases of dynamite were exploded here Friday morning after being discovered in an abandoned car in a residential area of Lewistown.

Officials here called on Army ordnance experts from Salt Lake City to trigger the explosives.

The discovery of the dynamite came about through a peculiar set of circumstances.

Members of a family from out of state came to the city to settle an estate. A part of the estate was the car, which reportedly had not been used for several years. When the trunk was opened Thursday, the 36 sticks of dynamite were found.

An official said the explosive could have been in the car for as long as five years. The nitroglycerin that is part of the dynamite had begun to leak through the body of the vehicle. The machine had been owned by an elderly miner, the official said, but he could provide no clue as to how it came to be in the car.

The Army people were called in especially to detonate the material. This was accomplished at a gravel pit at the airport here.

Officials declined to release the name of the deceased miner or the members of the family who came here to settle the estate.

Stockwater storage regs eased

HELENA (AP) — A stockwater reservoir or groundwater pit may now be constructed without a permit under two conditions, Natural Resources Director John C. Orth said Friday.

The conditions are that the amount of water to be stored is less than 15 acre-feet and that the source of the water must be other than a perennial stream.

However, he said, an application for a water-use permit must still be made to the Department of Natural Resources and Conservation before beginning construction. Also, the date the application is received, by the state department is still to be the priority date of the water right.

Orth said the change results from a 1977 amendment to the Montana Water-Use Act.

"The advantage of this system is that an application can be sent and the water development started whenever a contractor is available in the local area," he said. "Before, construction was delayed until the department had processed the application and issued a permit."

He said a danger in the new procedure is that the department, in reviewing the application, could discover that earlier water rights would be adversely affected. In such a case, the new construction might have to be modified or scrapped, Orth said.

The Water-Use Act mandates pro-

tection of existing rights, he said, adding: "If the new development means that downstream users can't get their water, the department will either deny the permit or issue one requiring a bypass device to allow unobstructed passage of water to those who have prior claims."

Orth said there is only one other case in which a new use of water or construction of water works without a permit is legal. That's in the case of groundwater appropriations of under 100 gallons a minute.

"In all other cases, users who begin appropriating water without a permit can be charged with a misdemeanor," he said.

Grazing fears not true, says Metcalf

HELENA (AP) — A Montana cattle industry spokesman is misstating the impact of the proposed Montana Wilderness Study bill on grazing, says U.S. Sen. Lee Metcalf, D-Mont.

Metcalf said in a statement from his Washington, D.C., office Friday evening that his bill would not lead to the curtailment or elimination of grazing privileges in areas covered by the legislation. "That simply is not true," he said.

The bill has been attacked by the Montana Stockgrowers Association by way of its executive secretary, Mons Teigen.

"In the first place," Metcalf said, "mine is a study bill. It does not create a single acre of wilderness. It simply calls for a study which may or may not lead to wilderness designation."

Secondly, Metcalf said, the current wilderness legislation specifically provides for continuation of grazing rights if the managing agency — in this case the U.S. Forest Service — deems it appropriate.

Metcalf referred to a letter "from Forest Service Chief McGuire which made two essential points. On the subject of diminution of grazing rights, the letter states flatly: 'No

curtailments in numbers permitted to graze in wildernesses have been made because of wilderness classification'."

Metcalf said the federal official added that maintenance of range improvements and installation of additional improvements are authorized when necessary to protect wilderness values.

"Montana ranchers who now use this high country for grazing should be especially aware of the latter point," Metcalf said. "They should not be misled by those who purport to be experts on the Wilderness Act but are, in fact, using the arguments for political purposes."

**Its the last day of our Summer
White Goods Sale. Save on
every sheet in stock!**

in and politics should not be emotionalism and irrationality have no place in either. Both prevalent at the IWY conference, making it an unrealistic

BATES, Manhattan

Join sexism battle

men who have been elected to International Women's Year committee may find that their nationwide campaign may backfire. Their attempt at the leaders in each state who created and promoted IWY has exactly as planned by Phyllis v & Co.

me of IWY will probably remain the same, but it will become a different with an entirely different purport. The new group will be the mailing list, the machinery of fame of the organization infiltrated, but the consolidation of their anti-ERA, pro-illegal abortion forces will only serve to unify of us.

who believe in the equality of sexes (and more significantly, of the economic classes) will last, wake up to the fact that them is not going to take care of those of us who hate the whole of sexism are going to have to out of our cocoons.

if us had lost the fervor with we first welcomed the notion men had as much right to fulfill potential as have men. Some are afraid of being branded as "bortionists," men-haters or "haters" — none of which we are. Right we could leave the struggle lands of the underpaid workers, used wives, the mothers of un-children, the foster and day others and those who suffered both sexual and racial dis- at once. We thought we et them carry the ball since the ones most directly affected.

see that we cannot get by with



I don't want to spend even a day of my comfortable life this way. I would far rather stay home with my husband (whom I love) and my children (whom I planned, wanted and have always enjoyed) than go to meetings (which I hate) and defend my neither-black-nor-white position on abortion (which I loathe almost — but not quite — as much as I dread the return of back alley butchery for the women who can't afford good doctors). There is no subject which I enjoy discussing less.

I don't want to rally to the cause, but since those whose vision I believe is limited are now fanatically organized and dedicated to a goal that I believe is wrong, I can no longer sit idly by on the sidelines.

Ladies, it would be nice if 18 hours a day of hard work were enough to get the job done at home, office, school, church, store and all of the action groups that haunt our consciences — but it is not. Some of us are going to have to give more. Please, God, if possible let it be someone else, not me. But if there aren't enough somebody elses — then make me willing to pick up whatever tools I have and join the battle for a more perfect society.

REP. POLLY HOLMES, Billings

Develop Wadsworth Park

After reading the news release of the park board July 22, I feel, as a long-time Westside resident, that the board is taking a very short-sighted view on the Wadsworth Park project.

There has been no improvement of the area for the general public in 40 years. Now the Corps of Engineers has offered to level all the area, seed all not used for lake to grass in the plans I have seen, which are available to the board if they were interested in looking. The plans show an area of about 240 acres, of which the corps would use about 54 acres for a lake about 18 feet in depth.

I fail to see how this could be anything but an improvement of this area. As of now, it consists of very poor vegetation, old car bodies, garbage and general junk all along the river.

good recreation spot for all at very little cost behind a good dike.

J. O. MILBURN, 2015 3rd Ave. SW

Wilderness for the few

In the July 12 Tribune, writer Edward Spinler makes a vigorous appeal for more wilderness area. He correctly states that these not-aside areas should be sufficiently large for at least a week's trip with no recrossing of one's trail, that visitors must depend "on their own efforts for survival," that there be no permanent inhabitants nor roads or mechanical conveniences. But, in an apparent bid for mass support the writer loses sight of the purpose of wilderness that he had an aptly described.

He attempts to show that anyone, trying to get away from it all, can have the wilderness experience he describes just for the asking as it "belongs to all of us forever." Such is not the case. Such a trip takes a lot of preparation, enough supplies and the physical stamina to pack them (or own or hire horses) to stay a week in the back country. Or one must have the expertise to live off the land. The ability to test oneself for survival doesn't increase with more leisure time. The more affluent, of course, can have an outfitter to do all the work.

In any event it is not the purpose of wilderness to set aside areas that any Tom, Dick or Harry can use. They go to places (national and state parks, Fish and Game Department camps) that are managed for people. The purpose of wilderness is to keep a large area pristine and pure for nature to take its course and man merely to observe. It is meant to keep out miners, loggers, vehicles, dams, improvements and inexperienced visitors. Wilderness is for the few and that is what it's meant to be.

Some 5.3 million acres are now in wilderness status or under study to possibly become so, including areas to possibly be roadless. Most of this is on public land in western Montana.

The problem of those of us interested in wilderness is not about what it is but rather how much land should be taken out of multiple use production (including recreation) and placed in a single use category (for relatively few people now and in the future). Montana's economic life depends on natural resource development. Fifty percent of the jobs in western Montana depend on productive forests. Many others such as mining, livestock grazing, water development depend on the use of public land. Also many thousands of people want the outdoor experience of camping and hiking in mountain scenery without the rigors of the wilderness.

There is no denying the proper role of wilderness but how far do we go in denying the use to others?

JOHN J. BAUCUS, Helena

Great Falls Tribune

An Independent Newspaper

WILLIAM A. CORDINGLEY
President and Publisher

William D. James
Vice President and Editor

THE TRIBUNE'S POLICY

1. Report the news fully and impartially in the news columns.
2. Express the editorial opinions of The

doesn't cost anything.

THE RUSSIANS BELIEVE — or at least profess to believe — that Carter is under great public pressure to come to terms with them.

That it is presumably why they represent U.S.-Soviet relations as being much worse than Carter described them in a speech to southern elected officials in Charleston, S.C. — which was, incidentally, a way of saying that you don't have to go to a foreign policy association meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria to declaim on our place in the world.

Jimmy Carter can do anything he likes in dealing with the Russians. It isn't like Israel, where a large and emotional constituency is watching over his shoulder every minute to see he does right by the homeland. The Americans who left Russia couldn't wait to get out of there.

The American public can take detente or leave it alone. They never bought Henry Kissinger's "gotterdammerung" declarations that it was either detente or nuclear war.

Great Falls Tribune, July 28, 1977

STUCK AGAIN



Mark Russell

On T-shirt

I may be qualified for an entry in the Guinness Book of World Records. While at a beach crowded with young people, I saw someone wearing a plain T-shirt.

For a long time

"Adidas" was so

A considerable

selling obscene

more conservati-

Roadless area reviews set in 10 cities

The U. S. Forest Service will hold 10 public workshops across Montana in early August, including one in Great Falls, in conjunction with its new roadless area review.

The roadless areas in Montana's national forests have been inventoried under the new review, but the Forest Service is seeking to verify its inventories with the assistance of the workshop participants. Some roadless areas may have been missed during the inventory and areas with significant developments may have been mistakenly inventoried as roadless.

Maps showing the inventoried roadless areas in the Forest Service's

Northern Region, which includes all of Montana, will be available at the workshops.

During the next year the Forest Service will be studying these roadless areas. Relying on a set of guidelines the Forest Service will determine which areas should be designated wilderness, which should be studied further and which should be freed for other uses.

At the workshops the Forest Service will ask the participants to rank suggested guidelines in their order of importance. Participants may also suggest guidelines of their own. Some of the suggested guidelines include

"need for more wilderness near population centers," "need to make significant energy resources available for extraction," "need to provide areas for motorized or intensive recreational uses," and "need for more wilderness having opportunities for physical or mental challenge."

The workshop in Great Falls will be held at 7 p.m. Wednesday in the Rainbow Room of the Rainbow Hotel. Other workshops to be held in the state include: Missoula and Helena, Tuesday; Kalispell, Wednesday; Libby and Butte, Aug. 4; Dillon, Aug. 8; Bozeman, Aug. 10, and Billings and Hamilton, Aug. 11.

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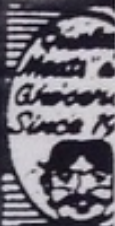
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Half of studied forest land expected to be roadless

MISSOULA (AP) — A study done by Burlington Northern indicates that with land-use planning completed on more than half the national forests in Montana, some 50 per cent of the lands now planned will remain roadless.

Another 12 per cent will be nearly roadless, permitting timber harvesting by helicopter, cable systems or other techniques that require no roads, the study indicates.

Don Nettleton, land management director for Burlington Northern's Rocky Mountain district, said last week that BN derived the figures from a review of all completed draft and final impact statements on Forest

Service planning units in the state.

However, environmentalists say that Forest Service planners have concentrated on planning the roadless areas first, to open roadless acreage that may be suitable for timber harvest.

Phil Tawney of the Environmental Information Center in Helena said Friday he hadn't seen the BN report.

"The only way I can come up with 50 per cent" of the national forests already planned remaining roadless is by "including all the (present) roadless areas," he said.

BN owns about 800,000 acres of land in Montana, of which 700,000 acres is considered commercial tim-

berland. Forest Service land use plans will directly affect the company's use of land.

According to the BN study, planning is completed or nearly done on about 57 per cent of the 16,344,798

Man killed when struck by train

DEER LODGE (AP) — A retired engineer for the Milwaukee Road was struck and killed by a Burlington Northern freight train Saturday morning two miles west of Avon.

Powell County Coroner Clayton Jewell said that Jackson L. Davey, 76, of Deer Lodge was killed at about 11 a.m. as he was walking westward carrying fishing gear along some railroad tracks. A westbound train moved around a slight curve, Jewell said, the train engineer and a brakeman suddenly saw Davey but could not avoid hitting him.

Davey was born in Garnet now a ghost town near Bearmouth. He and his wife Violet ranched in the upper Deer Lodge valley until 1947. He then started working for the Milwaukee Road and retired as an engineer in 1965.

Davey's survivors include his widow, one daughter, four sisters and five grandchildren.

Idaho crash kills man, injures wife

GRANGEVILLE, Idaho (AP) — A Florida man was killed and his wife injured Friday when their single-engine aircraft apparently stalled shortly after takeoff and plunged into a heavily wooded mountainside.

Idaho County Sheriff's Sgt. Guy Arrzen said Douglas Eugene Mullins, 58, of Ft. Pierce, Fla., was killed instantly and his 51-year-old wife Dorothy injured.

She was flown by a forest service helicopter to St. Joseph hospital at

acres handled by the state Forest Service.

Tawney said that of 219 Montana roadless areas comprising 5.2 million acres identified in the 1972 Roadless Area Review and Evaluation, only 36 comprising 1.6 million acres were chosen as new study areas.

The remaining 183, he said, were assigned other uses.

"Somewhere between 36 and 219 there's a proper balance," Tawney said. "Really what we're talking about are the last roadless areas in the state."

The Forest Service oversees slightly less than one-fifth of all lands in the state. Most national forest lands are in western Montana.

The Forest Service now is conducting RARE II, another roadless area review.

The second study was ordered by the Carter administration to check timber industry complaints that planning was slow in some roadless areas.

Environmental groups have criticized RARE I and have stalled implementation of some plans, contending that the Forest Service had manipulated certain roadless proposals or failed to investigate others.

RARE II is meant to determine which roadless areas should be preserved and which should be developed. Congress then would make the final decision by passing laws to end further appeals.

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321 First

Meet our new Manager Escrow Officer ...



Sue Todd, former First Montana Title assistant manager and escrow officer, has been named manager of the Great Falls title company. She is a Great Falls native and also had title experience in California.

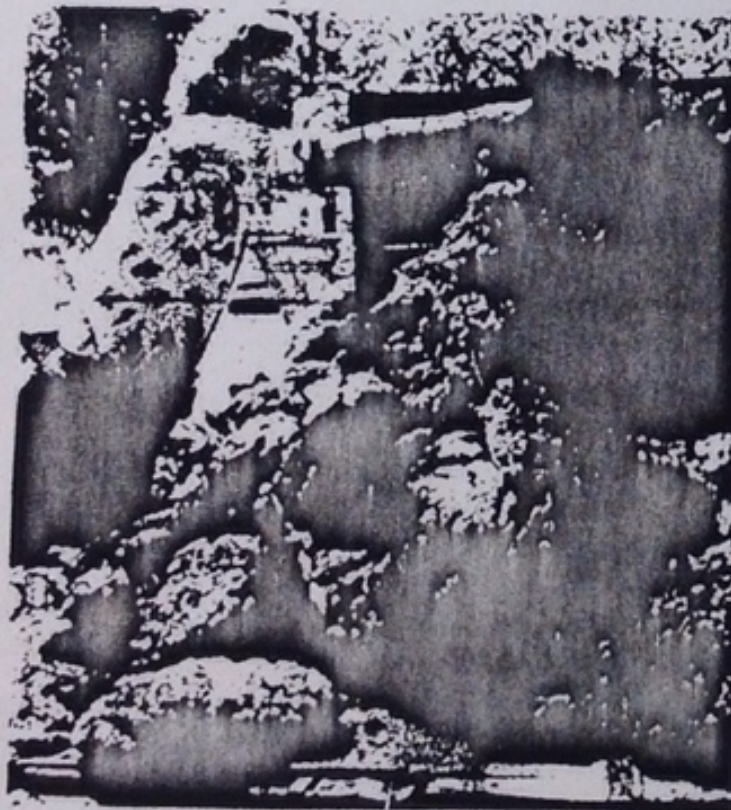
Betsy Conrady is new escrow officer at First Montana Title Co. of Great Falls. She was formerly office manager of a local lending agency where she worked extensively with real estate transactions. Betsy and her husband Doug, an employee of Mountain Bell, have two children.

Title insurance protects you against faulty titles, when you are an owner, lender or purchaser of real estate. Qualified personnel, like Sue and Betsy, can help you all your real estate transactions: closings, escrows, title insurance, and abstracts.

Full and complete title records of all Cascade County real estate.

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254-7441



THE POWER OF SELECTION — Jim Embleton, Fairfield, current world champion cow chip chucker, looks over a hand-selected crop of organic frisbees Saturday at State Fair. Embleton, who set the world record of 318 feet 10 inches in